The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXI. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1898. NO. 31

A BATTLE AT MANILA.

A SPANISH ATTACK REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

The Americans Were Outnumbered, but Held their Own, and the Loss of the Enemy was Heavy.

The American forces engaged the enemy before Malate on last Sunday night and compelled them to retreat with heavy losses.

Our troops lost 13 killed and 47 wounded. It has been impossible to ascertain the exact losses of the Spanish. The fighting lasted four hours.

The American troops engaged were part of the 10th Pennsylvania, 1st California and 3d regular artillery.

The Spanish led in the attack, at tempting to dislodge our troops by a flanking movement from the strong position they have been holding near the enemy's lines. The position is still held by our troops.

In the midst of a raging typhoon, with a tremendous downpour of rain, the enemies force, estimated at 3000 men, attempted to surprise the camp. Our pickets were driven in and the trenches assaulted.

The brave Pennsylvania men never flinched, but stood their ground under a withering fire.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued during the past week:

Benjamin R. Stere, of Union twp., and Rachael A. Houser, of Benner twp.

Harvey J. Boop, of Benner twp. and Mary Shawver, of Spring twp.

Robert K. McMullen, of Boggs twp., and Cordelia Strunk, of Spring twp.

George Alvin Hettinger, of Spring Mills, and Elsie May Reish, of Centre Hall.

Harvey Freeman and Mary E. Hancock, of Philipsburg.

Harvey Shawley and Mary C. Meyer, of State College.

Sylvester M. Summers, of Boggs twp., and Mary Lyons, of Spring twp.

Herbert J. Hull, of Bellefonte, and Maggie E. Kane, of Axe Mann.

James W. Lyons, of Jackson, Mich., and Estella M. Stonerode, of Milesburg.

John W. Kepler and Madge G. Goss, of Pine Grove Mills.

Chas. Robinson, of Philipsburg, and Margaret Dormond, of Rathmul, Jefferson Co.

Kepler and Goss.

Somewhat to the surprise of the happily married couple, that the union was so sudden, after a very brief courtship, almost a case of love of love on first sight. On Tuesday of this week, the happy couple drove to the county seat, procured the necessary papers requisite to make these two one, immediately hied themselves to the M. E. parsonage, where Rev. Stevens pronounced them one. The bride, Miss Maggie Goss, is the second daughter of ex-Co. Treasurer Cyrus Goss, and is a most accomplished and refined young lady. The groom, J. Wm. Keppler, is one of Ferguson township's brag farmers, is a jovial fellow, and a hustler in political circles. They will reside at Pine Grove Mills.

Send this Also.

Ten dollars has been paid into the Red Cross fund of this town, at Wolf & Crawford's store, being a surplus from a school entertainment. Money contributions are also being solicited for the special benefit of the Centre county boys now in the army. We understand there is also a surplus in bank from a 4th of July celebration in this town several years ago. Resulting from so patriotic an affair, why not appropriate this also to so eminently patriotic a purpose as ministers to the comfort of our brave soldier boys?

Picnic Today.

The farmers' institute and harvest home basket picnic is being held today on Grange park. The unfavorable weather the last week may interfere somewhat with the attendance, but from present indications there will be a good turn out.

Filling up the Ditches.

Street commissioner George Floray has men at work filling up the water ditches which had sunk below the street level. The lime stone had been hauled off for crushing for new streets and the holes had to be filled up.

The Coming Picnic.

The grange pic-nic, Sept. 12—17, in Grange Park, Centre Hall, for exhibits, interesting discussions, lectures, music, etc., display of live stock, poultry, etc.

Truth wears well. People have learned that De Witt's Little Early Risers are reliable little pills for regulating the bowels, curing constipation and sick head ache. They don't gripe; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

THE REPUBLICAN WAR.

Attorney Reeder Will Make a Hard Fight for State Senator.

Col. Wilbur F. Reeder, is up in a balloon as the anti-Quay candidate for senator, and has a bitter fight on hand. His opponent in this county is ex-assemblyman Phil. Womelsdorf, of Philipsburg, who has been training with the Quayites. Phil. may be what one terms a "clever fellow," but, unfortunately, Phil. voted "I" on every boodle measure that came up, new offices, new clerkships, raising salaries, and all such, a partial list of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Reporter.

The cleaner Quay candidate would be found in Jack Dale, who is not besmirched with voting for any such legislation, and who has all the hustling vim to put up a hot fight, and could easily have brought down Reeder's air ship. But Jack Dale is not a candidate, wisely foreseeing that the next Senator from this district will be a Democrat.

Rumor has it Colonel Reeder agreed not to make a fight against Womelsdorf at his home if the latter would stay out of Bellefonte. Each borough is entitled to 13 delegates, and Reeder did not care to make a fight at his own home. Womelsdorf refused, however, to make such a deal, and now there will be a lively contest in every district of the county. Next Saturday the primaries will be held.

Reeder is confident he will eventually get the conferrees from Clearfield and Clinton counties if he wins at home. Clearfield has instructed for Charles Osborn, a friend of Senator Quay, and Clinton has declared for William Miller, an anti-Quayite.

If Reeder should reach the senatorship he will be in the race, four years hence, for the Republican nomination for Governor.

The outcome of the Republican fight in this county is awaited with deep interest among outside politicians.

He Knew George A Jenks.

About twenty years ago an old gentleman of wealth and without any family, resided at Brookville. Like many others he neglected making a will until he became very sick. Then he divided most of his estate among his relatives, giving each a liberal share, but also bequeathed a handsome sum—about $20,000, if we remember correctly—to churches, schools and other charitable objects. A few days after he made his will his physician informed him that he could not live a week. The law of the state makes void all bequests to churches and charities where the devisor dies within thirty days of the date of making the will. Then the old gentleman added a codicil to his will, revoking his bequest to churches, schools, etc., and instead bequeathed the total sum, $20,000, to George A. Jenks, without reserve. After his death, when the property came into the possession of Mr. Jenks, he turned it over to the institutions named in the will and carried out to the letter the desires of the deceased.

Such incidents show the confidence people have in George A. Jenks, who have known him long and intimately. He is the kind of man required for governor of the state.—Meadville Messenger.

Delightful Vacation Trip.

Visiting Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lake Champlain and Lake George, Saratoga, and the Highlands of the Hudson. Leave Philadelphia by special train August 16. The tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents. An experienced chaperon will also accompany the party, having especial charge of unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor-car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. aug4-2t

Kansas Crop Conditions.

Secretary Coburn of the State Board of Agriculture has issued a bulletin showing crop conditions. He places the yield of winter wheat at 60,570,000 bushels, which, with one exception, 1892, is the largest ever grown in the State. The season throughout the State, he says, has been adverse to corn. He places the average condition for the State 59 per cent of a full crop.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

TROUBLESOME MATTERS FOR THE PEACE COMMISSION.

The President Believes the Spaniards are Honest in Accepting the Terms.—Politics in the War.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—If the Spanish Ministry had any proper idea of the public sentiment in this country it would not have wasted ten days in deciding whether to accept the terms of peace offered. If they knew a good thing when they saw it, they would have jumped at those terms. In the statement of the terms of peace, last week, the administration was given credit to which it was not entitled. Instead of providing that claims of Americans for property destroyed in Cuba should be paid by Spain and disclaiming responsibility for Spanish bonds issued as a lein on the revenues of Cuba and Porto Rico, it mentioned neither, leaving those troublesome matters to be added to the numerous other troublesome things that will have to be tackled by the Commission that will negotiate the treaty of peace. The only certain things in the terms of peace are that Spain shall evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico and that we shall retain Manila and Manila Bay; everything else is to be settled by the commission.

Mr. McKinley apparently fully believes that the Spanish Ministry is honest in informally telling him that it intends to accept his terms of peace, although officially it still remains silent. His faith is so strong that the orders for the re-inforcement of Gen. Miles have been held up, and that nothing is being done to send Gen. Merritt the re-inforcements that he has asked for. If Spain accepts the terms, these hold-ups will do no harm, but should Spain be foolish enough to reject the terms, they may be fraught with serious consequences. General Miles is having everything his own way in Porto Rico, and being royally welcomed by the Porto Ricans, but if it becomes necessary for him to attack the strong fortifications at San Juan, he has not men enough to take that town, without a great sacrifice of life.

Notwithstanding the harsh criticism which has come from all sections of the country and from the holders of all shades of political opinion of the partiality shown by the Navy Department, in favor of acting Admiral Sampson and against Commodore Schley, that partiality still exists, and, according to current gossip, is about to be strikingly exhibited by a shifting of orders for the purpose of giving Sampson an opportunity to splurge in European waters. The orders for sending a strong fleet to the coast of Spain, issued some weeks ago, for bluffing purposes, have never been revoked, and the officials say that the fleet is to go for the purpose of "impressing Europe," now that the pending cessation of hostilities and the project of permanent peace have made further fighting apparently unnecessary. There being no further opportunity for Sampson to acquire either glory or prize money in Cuban waters, he is to be given command of the European fleet, and Commodore Watson, who was first assigned to that command of all the ships that remain in Cuban waters. As Watson ranks Schley there will be no important command left for the latter. This Navy Department clique may succeed for a time in depriving Schley of honor he has won, but Congress can be depended upon to see that justice is done him.

Secretary Alger's mixing of politics with military matters has added nothing to his popularity nor to his reputation for political sagacity. In his eagerness to injure "Teddy" Roosevelt's political fortunes, Secretary Alger went to the extent of publishing a private letter from Roosevelt to himself, in which slurs were thrown at the fighting qualities of the volunteer soldiers, in order that he might accompany it with an official reprimand from himself to Roosevelt. Alger was so much afraid that the "round robin" signed by the Generals under Shafter, headed by Roosevelt, who is acting Commander of a brigade, would be credited with the accelerated movements of the War Department in getting our soldiers away from Santiago, that he had an official statement made to the press, saying that the soldiers were being moved in accordance with plans made before the publication of the "round robin" which, by the way, Roosevelt is accused of having furnished to the Associated Press. This need not fool anybody, as it says that the Secretary of War had some time ago notified Gen. Shafter that his men would be brought back to the U. S. "as soon as the fever subsided." The fever has not subsided, but the men are being brought back as fast as they are able to get aboard transports. There isn't the slightest doubt that the "round robin," however much it may have been tinged with insubordination from a strict military point of view, caused the men to move sooner than they would otherwise have been moved, and that thereby many valuable lives were saved. Insubordination that breaks red tape that is killing our soldiers is not likely to receive popular condemnation; nor does it deserve it.

McCormick Scores Alger.

When asked the other day what the State was doing in the interests of better sanitary quarters for the Pennsylvania soldiers now at Camp Alger, Attorney General McCormick said:

"She is doing all she can. It should be understood that the State officials are absolutely without power in this matter, the troops being in the service of the United States Government; but learning of the terrible conditions existing at Camp Alger, General Hastings and Adjutant General Stewart protested to the Government authorities in the most vigorous way against the continuance of the fever infested camp.

"It is difficult to understand what influence prompted the War Department to locate 25,000 or 30,000 men at such a place as Camp Alger. It is a twelve-mile march to the railroad, and there is not a point on the Pennsylvania Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburg but what would be more accessible to the seat of war and more healthful in location than the one selected.

"The people have a right to be indignant at the results of such unwise and ill-advised conduct on the part of the War Department. The percentage of sickness at Camp Alger, at least so far as the Twelfth Regiment is concerned, is nearly as great as that at Santiago, and the public official who is responsible should be held to a strict account.

"Governor Hastings and Adjutant General Stewart are constantly in communication with the War Department endeavoring to better the condition of our troops."

From Santiago.

One thousand Spanish prisoners, on Tuesday, went on board ship at Santiago for their homes in Spain.

By the collision of two steamers at Lisbon, on Monday, twenty persons were drowned.

The transports Miami, Matteawan and Vigilancia, loaded with United States troops, sailed for the United States on Monday.

General Shafter's sanitary report for Aug. 7: Total number of sick, 3,445; total number of fever cases, 2,498; total number of new cases, 412; total number of fever cases returned to duty, 406; deaths Aug. 7, eleven, of whom five were victims of yellow fever.

The American troops are now marching on San Juan from three points, and the fleet is preparing to move to north side of Porto Rico to aid in active operations against the island capital.

Amid rumors of peace the army of General Miles is sweeping on toward San Juan by roads from the east, west and center. This will compel the enemy to concentrate his forces at the capital.

Red Cross Society—Aid for the Soldiers.

Friends of the Soldiers, desiring to minister to the necessities of the men in the field and for the suffering Cubans, by contributions in money or articles, to be forwarded to the Red Cross Society, Philadelphia, will leave the same as early as possible at the following stores:

Wolf & Crawford, Centre Hall;
Rossman's store, Spring Mills.

Articles needed: Money, all kinds of cured meats and fish, corn meal, grain, canned vegetables, canned fruits, any dried fruits, onions, potatoes, rice, beans, beef extracts, wines, coffee, tea and any groceries, jellies, preserves, medicines, oils, salves, soaps, bedclothing, mosquito netting, fans, towels, new clothing for summer, for children women and men.

Steamer to carry these contributions will leave August 15. Report to Frysinger Evans, 907 Betz Building, Philadelphia.

A Victim of Vengeance.

Eugene Lentz, of Ralston, Lycoming county, is in a critical condition, the victim of the awful vengeance wreaked upon him by Mrs. Tiny Welch, of the same town. He is said to have made insulting remarks about her. When she met him Friday evening she dashed a tea cup full of carbolic acid in his face. If he survives he will be sightless.

Recalled.

The announcement that Rev. J. H. Keeley, field secretary of the Penna anti-saloon League, to speak in the Evangelical church at Centre Hall on Wednesday evening, Aug. 17, has been recalled.

AWFUL RECORD.

MILLIONS OF MONEY STOLEN FROM THE STATE.

Having Bankrupted the State the Quay Machine Now Proposes to STONE the People.

For the information of the readers of the Centre Reporter, and the tax-ridden people in general, we have looked up the steals of the two last legislatures, as found in the Leg. Record, and before getting half through with the big search after their most infamous jobbery to fatten the purses of Quay henchmen and keep the machine oiled, we find enough of downright robbery to amaze any citizen of our state if he has but a spark of honor left within him.

The state treasury, by Governor Hastings' own announcement, has been bankrupted, millions of state funds are withheld from the school boards and are used by the banks of henchmen to speculate with, while hundreds of school teachers in the state had to get along as best they could without their scant and honestly earned wages.

These infamous methods the Quay machine proposes to keep up by electing Wm. A. Stone governor, when all the mileage and other infamous steals vetoed by Governor Hastings during last session will be again passed by Quay's orders and signed by Wm. A. Stone, if, unfortunately, he should be elected governor, instead of that man of purity and foe of dishonesty, George A. Jenks.

But, to the Legislative Record, for a small part only of this infamous jobbery:

An increase of the Adj. General's already too high salary and creating two new and utterly useless clerkships; page 2843. Annual steal $5000.

Reorganizing Banking Department, with increase of salaries, new officials, etc.; page 330. Annual steal about $15,000.

New Department of Agriculture, useless clerkships, bird book, big book on insects, etc,; page 2651. Already cost the state, as a steal, over $200,000.

New places, nice plums, for Quay heelers, as unneeded Senate and House officers; page 630. Already cost the state some $25,000.

Creating a useless Deputy Auditor General, securing a yearly plum for a heeler, of $3000; page 3753.

Increasing salary of Superintendent of Public Buildings, from $1400 to $3000, annual $1600 steal; page 3425. This was a Superintendent who didn't superintend, else the capitol would not have been set on fire and burned. By this calamity the machine gang will get its fingers into a pie for erecting a new capitol which will ultimately cost the state no less than ten million dollars, over half of which, of course, will be a steal.

Deputy and new officers for Department of Internal Affairs, $6000 a year, uselessly expended; page 1509.

Creating the not needed Superior Court; page 3342. Expenses, with seven judges, about $100,000 a year.

Creating a committee to visit less than a score of public institutions to ascertain how many pauper foreigners were kept in same, when a circular from the Internal Affairs Dep't would have obliged the head of each institution to furnish such information, at a cost of not over $3 to the state. This steal took $3000 out the treasury, the committee riding on passes no doubt, and afterwards demanding $1800 for a stenographer!

There were scores of other steals of which the above will serve as samples.

Then were the attempted steals vetoed by the Governor, known as the mileage steals, padded pay-roll steals, fraudulent book printing steals, and others of the same breed of kittens, vetoed by Governor Hastings, all of which will be re-passed and signed if Quay's man Stone is elected governor.

Then there were steals exposed by representative Nesbit, of Northumberland, and Rev. Dr. Swallow, in the fitting up of Grace Church for the sessions of the legislature.

Reader, isn't this an appalling record of robbery? How can honest men vote for Wm. A. Stone, for governor, who is the favorite of the plunderers who were the recipients of the above steals, and scores of like ones which the Reporter does not have time to cite in this issue?

LOCAL ITEMS.

Cullings of More than Ordinary Interest from Everywhere.

Quick, now, ye Dons,
To accept our peace,
Before knocked to pieces.
Be quick! Ere General Miles,
Bags the prettiest
Of your isles.
At San Juan
He's knocking now,
For a cool surrender;
Now if your tardy,
Uncle Sam so hardy,
'El gobbler up—
And that'l end 'er.

Threshing is hindered very much by showers.

Louis Sunday is temporarily laid out from over-work.

Thomas Toot, of Bellefonte, was allowed a pension, $6.

The Centre county peach orchards promise a fair crop of fruit.

The party to erect the new creamery is here, ready to put up the building.

Republican primaries next Saturday and county convention on Tuesday.

Last week's heavy rains raised our streams bank full and yellow as clay.

Some of the corn-fields were badly washed by last Thursday's heavy rain.

Huckleberries are said to be plenty and are selling at 4 and 5 cents a quart.

The new grange hall, about ready to be encased in brick, will be the largest building in town.

Mrs. Daniel Fleisher, seriously ill the past two months, shows no signs of improving.

Col. Reeder has withdrawn as a candidate for senator, leaving the field to Womelsdorf.

Huyett, among other improvements, has thrown open his front yard by removing the fence.

The Sea Shore Excursion via Penn'a Railroad Thursday August 18th promises to be very popular.

Sandoe has a 100 bushel crop of early potatoes, now worth 60c per bushel, taken from one acre.

The frequent showers in the past week are likely to injure the oats cut and yet in the fields.

From Millheim comes a report of several typhoid fever cases, Bumiller of the Journal, being one.

The crop of late potatoes under the showers of the past two weeks, may come up close to an average.

Berks county farmers are selling their new wheat at 70 and 75 cents per bushel, says the Phila. Record.

George Emerick who has done the threshing on a number of farms since harvest, reports the yield below a full crop.

Lewisburg Buffalo Mills last week paid 70 cents for new wheat. It has advanced a little in the eastern markets.

Of three large fields of wheat threshed by Perry Breon, two miles east of here, two turned out well and the third poor.

W. L. Kurtz, of Lewisburg, has been appointed one of the Jenks Notifying Committee, which meets at Bedford, August 17.

The United Evangelical camp meeting will be held in Emanuel Harter's grove, west of Rebersburg, beginning August 23.

Rev. Rearick's appointments, Sunday, Aug. 14: At Centre Hall at 10 a. m.; St. John's church, at 2 p. m.; at Georges valley at 7 p. m.

Huyett's big drove of cattle on his Seven Mountain ranche is doing well and to his entire satisfaction. Daniel Slotman is head ranchman.

Hay Fever.—Dr. Humphreys' Specific "77" cures Hay Fever and Autum Catarrh; all druggists; 25c, or Humphreys' Medicine Company, New York

Some one has informed us the number of typhoid fever cases in Mifflinburg has reached 100. Among those seriously ill is landlord Braught, formerly of Coburn.

There was an abundance of rain from Wednesday evening to Thursday evening of last week. To every corn patch there was an ear of corn in every gallon of rain.

The Republican faction leaders in this county are Jack M. Dale on the Quay side, and Wilbur F. Reeder on the Hastings or anti-Quay side. Saturday they battle for the mastery.

Rev. A. H. Spangler, the Lutheran minister at Yeagertown, has been appointed chaplain of the 5th Pa. regiment. His appointment will rank with that of captain, with equal pay and perquisites.

The brave soldier boys in Cuba had a hard time of it. The battle with fever took off far more than Spanish bullets. There was most serious blundering at Washington all through this war.

An old subscriber came into our office a few days ago, with the cheering remark, "I think the Reporter too deserving a paper to have my label read back of '98," and down came the silver jinglers and out went his label to '99.

A QUAINT CUBAN CITY.

AMUSING AND PICTURESQUE SCENES IN AND ABOUT GUANTANAMO.

Santa Catalina de de Guantanamo's Dusky Inhabitants---An Ideal Spot for Sportsmen ---Native Gracefulness.

From Caimanera, which is the seaport of Guantanamo, Cuba, a railroad runs back into the interior about 35 miles. As this road carries the products of one of the most fertile regions in Cuba, and charges $2.12 passenger fare from Caimanera to Guantanamo, a distance of fifteen miles, it is not any wonder that it is able to pay a yearly dividend of more than fourteen per cent. on its capital stock, says the Sun. The locomotives and first ciass carriages were built in the United States, and are like the ordinary cars seen here, but the second and third class cars were evidently constructed on the spot, and queer looking things they are, being painted blue and white and having any amount of ornamental work on them.

The station at Guantanamo is rather picturesque. Around it is the usual crowd of loungers; but the Cuban loafer is a more pronounced specimen of the type than his American brother, being too lazy to do anything except smoke and watch the naked native children digging in the dirt.

The city's full name is Santa Catalina de Guantanamo, and it has about nine thousand inhabitants, a large part of whom are Africans. There are a few Chinamen there, but the Chinese coat and pigtail look strangely out of place in such surroundings. In his first walk through the streets of Guantanamo the stranger finds something new and interesting at every turn. The streets are of fairly good width, and some pretence is made at having a pavement, though it is somewhat primitive, except in the center of the town. The houses, some of which are painted brown and some light blue, are all built on the same plan—around a large central court, which is filled with palms and all sorts of tropical vegetation. Unlike most buildings thereabouts, many of the houses have a second story, and around this upon the inside runs a gallery upon which all the rooms open. The outside windows facing the street are all heavily barred, and in addition have heavy wooden shutters, but there is no sign whatever of either window sash or glass.

The shops are built after the same general plan, and the traveiler is always surprised at their large display of American goods; but there is nothing else about one of these places which even remotely suggests the idea of an American store, and the odor of the eternal cigarette permeates everything.

One of the most amusing sights in Guantanamo is the omnipresent African woman. She stalks about the streets smoking her huge cigar, and looking buxom and self-satisfied in her stiffly starched and gay colored cotton gown. The young and giddy ones delight in bedecking themselves with ribbons of every color of the rainbow. A recent traveller in Cuba gives an interesting account of a dinner which he had with some friends in the Cafe Washington at Guantanamo. Neither proprietor nor waiters spoke a word of English, but there was a delightful air of unconventionality in the manner assumed by these swarthy functionaries toward the strangers. The floor was of dirt and chickens strolled in and out during the meal, making occasional overtures towards acquaintanceship. The bill of fare consisted of broiled chicken highly seasoned, a native dish called frijoles, which are black beans; tortillas or sweetened pancakes, fruit and a native liquor made from molasses. The cook came in occasionally to see if the strange gentlemen were doing justice to her efforts. She was coal black, weighing about 300 pounds, and was dressed in a single garment of loud color and oriental design. The bill for the dinner was 50 cents for each person.

A favorite drink with the Cuban ladies is naranjada, which is a kind of orangeade. This drink is said to be very good for the complexion, and that may have something to do with its popularity.

The young swells of Guantanamo all wear white duck suits and straw hats and manage to look very cool and comfortable no matter what the temperature may be. They all smoke incessantly and their courtesy in giving and receiving a light seems very complicated to the uninitiated American. The Cuban asks you for "a bit of fire" with exquisite politeness and when you hand him your cigar, which must be clear of ashes, it is always with the lighted end toward him. He takes the cigar between his thumb and forefinger as daintily as a lady would hold a flower, lights his own from it, turns yours around in his fingers with a motion as quick and graceful as a prestidigitator's so that the lighted end is toward you, then with another graceful wave he hands you your cigar, gives you a hand salute and a musical "gracias," and the thing is done. Before lighting a cigar he does not bite off the end as an American does, but takes it off with his thumb nail.

Guantanamo, like many of the Cuban cities, is poor in hotel accommodations; but, before the war, if a traveller was lucky enough to receive an invitation to spend a few days on the estate of one of the coffee or sugar planters on the mountains behind Guantanamo, his felicity was very nearly perfect. The air up there is glorious and the air in some places unsurpassed, the eye sweeping over the beautiful plain of Guantanamo down to the sea.

Guantanamo and the surrounding country is an ideal place for the sportsman, for in the thick, scrubby forest along the line of the railroad is an abundance of deer sufficient to restock the Adirondacks. A short distance back from the shore of the bay is some of the finest land in all Cuba, and when peace is restored it is probable that many an American with a longing for the ease and luxury of tropical life will take up his residence where the palm trees wave in the breezes around Guantanamo.

EARTHQUAKE OR TYPHOON.

Houses in Manila Must be Built to Resist the One or the other.

Mr. Wallace Cumming in the Century describes "Life in Manila." Mr. Cumming says:

The better houses differ in some ways from any other in the world. Always of two stories, there is a high stone basement, with a carriageway through the court, where are the servants' quarters and domestic offices. The upper story is of wood, being complete in itself, so that in case of an earthquake it will settle together. The ceilings are covered with cloth instead of plaster. A wide stairway leads up from the carriageway. Between three and four feet above the door of this story is a wide windowledge with grooves running the whole length of every side. In these grooves slide blinds, and also frames in which are set small squares of oyster shells (called "conchas"). Both blinds and conchas run the full length of each side. Either or both can be closed at the same time, and both can be slid back to the width of one at each end, leaving the whole side open, and allowing the air to circulate as freely as in a shed. The roofs were formerly made of heavy curved tiles. Now galvanized iron is used, as it vastly decreases the chance of the roof falling during an earthquake, and lessens the damage if it does. On the other hand, the iron is more likely to be blown off by the terrible typhoons.

The native houses are built of bamboo, with thatched roofs made of the leaf of the nipa palm, and elevated from six to ten feet on bamboo poles. When one builds a house in Manila, it is necessary to decide whether to make it safe from earthquake or typhoon. The frail nipa house may swing like a ship in a heavy sea during an earthquake, but is perfectly safe, while the tile or iron roof may fall, killing and destroying everything near it. But when the typhoon comes the nipa houses go down by the hundred, while the tile and iron-roofed ones suffer little.

The Origin of Floating Docks.

In very early days ships of any size were docked by grounding them at high water and then waiting for the tide to recede, work being proceeded with until the tide again rose. This method was improved upon by hollowing out a berth or small basin, and then, when the water was down, a temporary dam would be made across the entrance to the basin where the ship lay, so that work could go on uninterrupted by the rising tide. This was the origin of the graving dock, the essential factor of which was the existence of the rise and fall of the tide, and it is due to the absence of tide that we owe the original floating dock.

The almost tideless shores of this country make it the nursery of the floating dock, but it was in the Baltic Sea that the first floating dock was tried. In the time of Peter the Great the captain of a British ship, finding that his vessel in Cronstandt harbor was in want of docking, and that, owing to the absence of tide, the then orthodox method was impracticable, obtained a hulk called the Camel, and, completely removing her decks and internal work, cut off one end and fitted it with a gate. He then beached his ship inside the hollow hull of the Camel, closed the gate, and pumped the water from its interior.—New York Sun.

Earthquakes in the Philippines.

The earthquakes in the Philippines, especially on Luzon and Negros Islands, deserve a special story by themselves. The whole group of islands is of volcanic origin. There are seventy volcanoes in constant eruption on the islands. Several of them are the most violent in the world and are always being studied by scientists from Europe and America. The famous volcano Mayara is within sight of Manila. An earthquake occurs on an average of once every ten days. I have known small quakes to come at the rate of a dozen a day for a week atatime. About a dozen times a year there are shocks so severe that people will run about in fright and damage will be done to the buildings. The big bridge over the Passig River at Manila has been so swerved by earthquakes twice in my residence in the city that it has been made unsafe for travel. In 1884 an earthquake nearly ruined the great stone cathedral in Manila, razed many buildings to the ground, rocked hundreds more, and 2,000 people on Luzon Island were killed by falling timbers and walls. In 1860 the great earthquake occurred on Negros Island. It has never been known how many people were killed then, but the number is estimated at 7,000. Almost every structure on the island was shaken down, and great gaps, yards wide and miles long, were cracked across the island. The quake opened seams in the earth from the seacoast and made passages from the interior lakes to the ocean.

The first match factory in Japan was established in 1878.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Wooden pavements in Paris, France, have been condemned, as they serve as a breeding place for all kinds of dangerous germs.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college; in Scotland one in 520; in the United States one in 2,000, and in England, one in 5,000.

Nebraska has discovered that the much dreaded Russian thistle is a first class fodder for cattle. But, of course it has many other fine points.

It would be entirely proper to include American war vessels in any list of noted health resorts. No other places can boast such low death rates.

The natives of China are much impressed with American sewing machines, and American firms recently sent a shipment to Bangkok, valued at $83,000.

At the close of the last century there were supposed to be 1,000,000 aborigines in Australia. There are now less than 100,000 and among them are still some cannibals.

In St. Louis boys leave school at thirteen years and three months, in Chicago at fourteen years and five months, in Boston at fifteen years and three months.

With the single exception of Norway there is no land in Europe whose area is so taken up by forests as Germany, more than a quarter of its surface being devoted to them.

Diamond fields have recently been discovered near Shantung, in China. The fact will not increase the chances of China keeping foreigners from interfering in her affairs.

In the course of events America's famous White Squadron of other days has been painted red with the glories of victory. It is somewhat the finest exhibition of color work now visible to the eyes of an admiring world.

Mr. W. D. Howells, the well known novelist, has made a recent statement to the effect that New York is a mart where literature is on a plane with dry-goods and that the upper-fourdom cares as much for the one as for the other.

The United States, which for many years has ranked second to Great Britain in the production of salt, produced in 1897 considerably more than the production of Great Britain in 1896, according to a recent report of the United States Geographical Survey.

An open secret of the Spanish weakness on land and sea was repeated in the remark of a Spaniard to an Englishman, as printed in a London paper: "In England you order a ship and a ship gets made. In Spain we order a ship and one or two people get rich."

The contract for printing United States postage stamps next year includes 2,726,769,525 two-cent stamps, and 1,344,526,650 one-cent stamps. The smallest number of any one variety will be 4,420 fifty dollar stamps. These are used for postage upon newspapers mailed in bulk.

In the last ten years American exports to Germany have increased from $56,500,000 to over $150,000,000 A large share of these exports consisted of food products. This explains why Prince Henry was not in a hurry to get between the American line of fire and the Spanish enemy at Manila. Emperor William is not courting bread riots at home.

It is the belief of some political economists that the population of a country should not exceed half the number of its cultivated acres. There are, therefore, seven European countries which are over-populated--Belgium, which has 115 persons to each 100 tilled acres; England, 115; Holland 95; Scotland, 86; Italy, 60; Germany, 59, and Switzerland, 58.

No American can afford to forget the name of La Quasina and Sevilla. These words are carved deep in the towering wall of republican institutions--placed there by the same gallantry and devotion to country that founded those institutions in the long ago. Every spot where an American dies in behalf of liberty and popular government is hallowed. The hills of Santiago have become for all time, to us, a shrine.

One feature of the work of the war dog is worthy of special mention. For instance, in Germany, a soldier is dressed as a Frenchman and put on a bicycle. His legs are encased in strong leggings and the dog is set on him. All riders know that it does not require much urging to get a dog to attack a cyclist. The war dog is no exception, and in a very few weeks he delights to be allowed to pull cyclists from their wheels. Inasmuch as the bicycle is no small institution in the armies of Europe, the training of the dogs to attack the riders is important and is expected to produce great results in time of actual war.

To find a total import trade as small as that of the fiscal year 1898, the student of our commerce must turn back as far as 1879, when the country's population was smaller by nearly twenty millions than its present total. Only five years ago, in the fiscal year 1893, the United States imported $866,400,000 worth of foreign goods. In the past fiscal year the total fell to $616,000,000. The net result is an excess of exports over imports wholly unparalleled in our history, the so-called balance of trade in our favor reaching $615,259,000, against the $286,263,000 balance which in 1897 was hailed as breaking all past records.

The acquisition of Hawaii makes all commerce between those islands and our Pacific cities a coasting trade, in which only American vessels can take part, says the New York Mail and Express. This fact alone will enormously swell the trade of Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Francisco and the other Pacific coast points, and create a new era of prosperity where there has for many years been depression and languishing. Add to this consideration the new Pacific cable now assured, and the incalculable volume of commerce sure to follow our increased influence in Asiatic waters, and the Pacific coast may well congratulate itself upon the vista of prosperity opening before it.

The lessons in naval construction taught by our war with Spain confirm those of the latest preceding wars, that of Japan with China. What was specially noticeable in the battle of the Yalu was the great damage done both to the Chinese and Japanese ships by woodwork, through its taking fire and splintering. Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert tried to substitute other material for wood in our newest ships, and, wherever this was inconvenient, he attempted to make the wood fire proof by a patent process. This last device had drawbacks, but the need itself was not questioned, and foremost in the recommendations of the Naval Board of Survey at Santiago was the advice that the least possible wood work should be used on warships. The ravages of fire on the Spanish ships furnish all the argument needed on this point, and it will be our own fault if hereafter we neglect it, thinks the New York Sun.

Lord Reay presided a short time ago at the distribution of the annual prizes at University college, London, and betrayed a considerable disturbance of mind over the fact that so many of them had been won by students of the female sex. Lord Reay expressed a faint hope that something might be done to put an end to this unhappy state of affairs, and even went so far as to say that he was ready to offer a prize for an essay embodying an exhaustive inquiry into the state of a woman's mind. The particular state of mind to which the noble Lord had reference was comprised in the term "accuracy". He was anxious to know whether the mind of man or woman was the more accurate, and he had a fervent desire that this question might be discussed in all the debating unions. Perhaps it did not occur to Lord Reay that all the debating unions in England could not settle such a question. It is doubtful whether any power on earth could do so. What does the noble Lord mean by "accurate?" If he is correctly reported, his own mind, if it may be judged by his language, is anything but "accurate."

Although harmful adulterations of flour may be had by those who would not scruple to use them, there is little evidence thus far that flour is adulterated. In Massachusetts, where, as in other states, it has been assumed that flour was adulterated with clay, white earth, talc, or some such substance, an inquiry by the Board of Health disclosed only the presence of corn-starch and gluten, each perfectly healthful. The inquiry was a thorough one, samples of flour being obtained from 100 towns in the state, and generally from the groceries patronized by the poorer people, on the assumption that the poor would be most likely to suffer in case of any adulteration. Only two of these samples were found to be adulterated, and the board, though continuing its investigation, is satisfied that the rumors of adulteration are greatly exaggerated.

A Confusion of Names.

He was looking lank and lean; he wore a threadbare suit of black and under one arm he carried a volume; under the other there was an umbrella which had seen better days. He entered so quietly that Dodson, who was busy at his desk, did not hear him.

"I have here—" he began softly.

Dodson wheeled in his chair and took in the situation. "I don't care what you have!" he roared. Don't you see that sign, 'Peddlers and book agents not wanted,' or are you blind?"

"The Life of Samson—" continued the agent with an apologetic smile.

"Why didn't you say so before?" said Dodson, subsiding.

"In one volume, price $1.50," continued the long, thin man in black.

"I'll take it," said Dodson shortly. "Good day, sir."

A few minutes later a friend of Dodson's happened in and took up the volume.

"Hello, old man," said he. "I didn't know you went in for biblical subjects."

"I don't see the joke," said Dodson testily. "I believe that in times like these every patriotic American citizen should familiarize himself with the lives of our prominent men who are at the front making history for the glorious country. We neglect these things too long. I propose to keep up with the times."

"You will have to hurry if you do," answered his friend dryly. "This particular Samson without the 'p' has been dead for three thousand years."—

Extermination of Mould in Cellars.

Unslaked lime is best suited for this purpose. Some is blown, in the shape of a fine powder, on the walls of the cellar and into the joints and crevices by means of the bellows or else thrown on with the hand. The walls must be damp; dry walls have to be well moistened previously. The lime slakes with the adhering water and kills all organisms. On the day following the walls are washed off, and, as experience has proved, the cellar will remain free from mould for at least two years.

The population of England at the time of the Conquest did not exceed 2,000,000 all told.

A WOUNDED BOY'S SHOT.

Brings Down a Spanish Sharpshooter Who Was Trying to Kill Him.

Mr. Belthasar Prell of Baltimore, Md., has received a letter from his son, Martin Prell, of Troop G, First cavalry. The letter is dated from the United States general hospital, Key West, Fla., and is as follows:

"I am now at the Key West hospital, wounded. I suppose you have already seen my name in the papers. I am wounded and good for about six weeks in bed before I will be able to walk. I received a compound fracture in the left leg, the bullet passing through the inner side of my leg and breaking it off completely. I also received a flesh wound in the right ankle which is now almost well. My fractured leg is getting along nicely, and I am doing well and hope to be out again in about six weeks.

"I was real lucky in not getting killed, for it was a hard battle, but we won the day and drove the Spaniards out of the trenches and planted the Stars and Stripes on the principal fort and the hills around Santiago de Cuba.

"Yes the Spaniards are brave fighters—when they are behind a brick wall; but when we get them out of their intrenchments they are the best runners you ever saw in your life. But they did certainly fight while they were intrenched, and their sharpshooters in the trees did the best work.

"After I was wounded and had crawled to the rear, I saw some one shooting at me about 300 yards from me, and he was shooting pretty close to my head. I was in pain and wounded in both legs and could not even walk, but I still dragged my gun and had it loaded, and I said to myself that he would either get me or I would get him. So I took a good aim and let it go and saw his gun fall first, and then a Spaniard, and then I was lucky again, and then crawled to the hospital tent, where I had my wounds dressed.

"It was one of the most disagreeable sights you ever saw in your life, for there were dead and wounded wherever you fell. But the boys stood it bravely and clinched their teeth and the intrenchments were filled with dead Spaniards by the hundreds. During the whole day it rained bullets, and at times they came thicker than rain; but the more the bullets came the harder the boys would fight, and the more they would advance."

Mr. Prell has been in the regular army nearly three years, and is an excellent shot. His brother, Leonard Prell, is a member of the Fifth Maryland regiment.

Avoiding Colds.

Avoiding colds is an art which should be acquired by every individual, as it usually requires only proper precautions. Colds are often the result of some condition of the constitution, or manner of living, or a lack of mental hygiene. In the latter case, people frequently encourage colds by expecting and looking for them every time there is a change of atmospheric influence, such as often occurs daily.

Good mental resolutions and absence of undue fear of colds will do something towards avoiding them; but mostly the art is secured through increasing the resistance of the body. Colds are frequently caused by draughts of air striking sensitive portions of the body, usually the back of the neck, abdomen, feet and legs, as these portions are perhaps the most susceptible. To avoid this tendency the skin should be toughened, so that it will bear cold air better; this is done by daily cold sponge bathing better than any other way. If this habit is taken up during the warm weather, and kept up during the entire year, it will do much towards exempting individuals from colds.

People who have not acquired this resistance will have to exercise more pains to adapt their clothing and exercise to the condition of the climate. Getting heated in changeable weather renders the individual very much more susceptible to taking cold. Practical adjustment of clothing, exercise, rest and protection, during the seasons when colds are prevalent, will often be a temporary measure against taking cold, while, on the other hand, constant worry about one's inability to adjust these conditions may be a cause for its development.—New York Ledger.

An Amusing Incident.

An amusing incident occurred in an A., B. & C. car the other afternoon. Four young couples, evidently out for an enjoyable day, were seated on one side of the car having a decidedly good time. While their merriment was at its height a seven-year-old boy across the aisle suddenly leaned forward.

"Say, mister," he called to one of the young men, "why don't yon kiss your girl?"

The young man looked up in surprise, and the girl—a pretty girl, too—blushed.

"Talmage, Talmage," said the boy's father, "what do you mean by such talk?"

The boy looked at his father in surprised disgust.

"What's the matter with you, dad?" he cried. "You told me you'd do it if you was him!"

And the father found the landscape decidedly interesting until the young people left the car.

Antique Furniture in France.

United States Consul Skinner writes from Marseilles in reference to a law dealing with curio and old furniture merchants, promulgated on February 15, 1898, a knowledge of which, he says, may be of service to the many Americans who visit France with the expectation of buying articles of the above description, possessing artistic or historic value. The consul continues:

"The vital feature of the law is the obligation now resting upon all brokers, dealers in old furniture, linen, clothes, jewels, books, dishes, arms and other objects to keep an official register, signed by the commissaire of police or the mayor, containing day by day, without blanks or erasures, the name, surname, character and dwelling of those with whom said broker has contracted; also the nature, quality and price of all said merchandise; and said register must be forthcoming on demand. Penalties are prescribed for violation of the foregoing provision, the purpose of which is to prevent fraud in the exchange of old and second hand goods, especially such as are sought by collectors."

A FLOATING MACHINE SHOP.

The Remarkable Crew and Equipment Carried by the Vulcan.

The floating machine shop of the United States navy has been named the "Vulcan," and this vessel is now with Admiral Sampson's fleet and was ready to repair any damage which might have been sustained at the hands of Admiral Cervera; but it is likely that now she will devote her attention to saving some of the wrecked vessels in conjunction with the wrecking companies. It is said that $300,000 was spent in altering and equipping this vessel. Officially the "Vulcan" is an 'engineers' repair ship, and formerly she was the steamer "Chatham." Shortly before the war, Engineer in Chief Melville recommended that two vessels be purchased which could be transformed into engineers' repair ships and attached to the Atlantic and Flying squadrons. Only one steamer was purchased by the Auxiliary Board, and she was transformed at the Boston navy yard. While the ship is not intended for fighting purposes, she carries two rapid-fire six-pounder guns. The "Vulcan" is to follow in the wake of the fleet, and she has a large coal capacity which will give a wide radius of action. She will also supply fresh water to other vessels and make such repairs as may become necessary. The bow of the boat is devoted to a stock room; back of this is the blacksmith shop. There are also evaporators and distillers of a capacity equal to a daily output of 10,000 gallons of water. There is a complete foundry with a cupola, which will enable castings to be made on the boat. She has two steam cranes with ten-foot arms, which are especially designed for moving weights from a man-of-war and for transferring machinery to a disabled ship. There are also plate-bending rolls, punches, shears, lathes, planers, drills, milling machines and other machine tools, which will enable them to repair the hulls, engines, and boilers or guns. The "Vulcan" carries a large complement of first-class mechanics, and the repair shop has some of the finest engineers in the country. It is doubtful if any vessel has yet started out to war which has carried such a complement of well-trained and well-educated men. The "Vulcan's" captain is Lieut.-Commander Ira Harris, who has been general manager of the Chicago Drop Forge and Foundry Company. The chief engineers are Gardiner Sims, the head of the Armington-Sims Engine Works, of Providence, Rhode Island, who has thirty of his best mechanics aboard, and Professor Aldrich, of the University of Virginia, one of the best electrical experts in the country. Out of her entire crew of two hundred men, ninety-two have the right to wear the officer's cap.—Scientific American.

Corn Diet Makes Tall Men.

The proof that corn bread diet makes bigger men physically can be found in the rural districts of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky, where hominy and corn bread constitutes the staff of life. A table in any of the rural districts in those states on which there is no dish prepared from corn is a curiosity, and in those states men who fall below the stature of five feet are dwarfs. Six feet is the regulation size, and men who tower considerably above this hight are accepted by the inhabitants as a matter of course.

Of course, climatic influence must be considered when stature is under discussion, but the food forms the basis of calculation. It is generally accepted by men who have given this subject thought that the six-footers of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky as a rule were brought up on hominy or corn bread as the main food supply. If the crowned heads of Europe could but be convinced that corn bread will result in a nation of six-footers, the American farmer would hardly be able to raise corn enough to supply the European markets.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

The Professor as a Nurse.

A certain learned professor, who lives in New York, has a wife and family, but, professor-like, his thoughts are always with his books. One evening his wife, who had been out for some hours, returned to find the house remarkably quiet. She had left the children playing about, but now they were nowhere to be seen. She asked what had become of them, and the professor explained that, as they had made a good deal of noise, he had put them to bed without waiting for her or calling a maid.

"I hope they gave you no trouble," she said.

"No," said the professor, "with the exception of that one in the cot there. He objected a good deal to my undressing him and putting him to bed."

The wife went to inspect the cot.

"Why," she exclaimed, "that's little Johnny Green from next door!"—

When Hot

Don't sweat and fret, but keep cool and take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is good advice, as you will find if you follow it. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a first-class summer medicine, because it is so good for the stomach, so cooling to the blood, so helpful to the whole body. Make no mistake, but get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

America's Greatest Medicine.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

If honesty did not exist, we ought to invent it as the best means of getting rich.—Mirabeau.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Nothing more detestable does the earth produce than an ungrateful man.—Ansonius.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

An early Anglo-Saxon custom, strictly followed by newly married couples, was that of drinking diluted honey for thirty days after marriage. From this custom comes the word honeymoon, or honeymouth.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The Japanese are curiously alike physically. Recent measurements taken of an infantry regiment showed no variation except two inches in height or 20 pounds in weight.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

The greatest firmness is the greatest mercy.—Longfellow.

I can recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption to sufferers from Asthma.—E. D. TOWNSEND, Ft. Howard, Wis., May 4, 1894.

There are houses still standing in Nuremberg that were built in 1080.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Educate Railroad Men.

The Vienna training school for railroad employes, now in its sixtieth year, does not, like the Buda-Pesth institute, prepare men for appointments, but is designed to increase the special knowledge of railroad employes and fit them for promotion. The lower yearly course embraces bookkeeping, traffic geography, railroad technology, description of goods transported, etc., the higher comprising custom house regulations, railroad law, political economy, traffic statistics and electro-technology. The students are divided into regular and extraordinary classes, and the small expenses of the school are defrayed by the railway companies, which give preference when making promotions to students whose examinations are most creditable.—Philadelphia Record.

Talking It Over.

Miss Macfall—I wouldn't marry a man who was less than 30 years old.

Miss Kittish—Ah, selfish to the last, I see.

Miss Macfall—What is there selfish about that?

Miss Kittish—Why, you wouldn't want, when you died of old age, to leave your husband in his prime and have a chance to get some young girl and be happy.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes.

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

THE EMINENT DIVINE'S SUNDAY DISCOURSE.

"Sectarianism" is the Subject — The Church of God Divided Into a Great Number of Denominations—The Causes of Bigotry—Evils of Intolerance.

TEXT: "Then said they unto him, Say, now Shibboleth, and he said Sibboleth; for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan."—Judges xii., 6.

Do you notice the difference of pronunciation between shibboleth and sibboleth? A very small and unimportant difference, you say. And yet, that difference was the difference between life and death for a great many people. The Lord's people, Gilead and Ephraim, got into a great fight, and Ephraim was worsted, and on the retreat came to the fords of the river Jordan to cross. Order was given that all Ephraimites coming there be slain. But how could it be found out who were Ephraimites? They were detected by their pronunciation. Shibboleth was a word that stood for river. The Ephraimites had a brogue of their own, and when they tried to say "shibboleth" always left out the sound of the "h." When it was asked that they say shibboleth they said sibboleth; and were slain. "Then said they unto him, say now shibboleth; and he said sibboleth, for he could not frame to pronounce it right. Then they took him and slew him at the passages of Jordan." A very small difference, you say, between Gilead and Ephraim, and yet how much intolerance about that small difference? The Lord's tribes in our time—by which I mean the different denominations of Christians—sometimes magnify a very small difference, and the only difference between scores of denominations to-day is the difference between shibboleth and sibboleth

The Church of God is divided into a great number of denominations. Time would fail me to tell of the Calvinists, and the Arminians, and the Sabbatarians, and the Baxterians, and the Dunkers, and the Shakers, and the Quakers, and the Methodists, and the Baptists, and the Episcopalians, and the Lutherans, and the Congregationalists, and the Presbyterians, and the Spiritualists, and a score of other denominations of religionists, some of them founded by very good men, some of them founded by very egotistic men, some of them founded by very bad men. But as I demand for myself liberty of conscience, I must give that same liberty to every other man, remembering that he no more differs from me than I differ from him. I advocate the largest liberty in all religious belief and form of worship. In art, in politics, in morals, and in religion, let there be no gag law, no moving of the previous question, no persecution, no intolerance.

You know that the air and the water keep pure by constant circulation, and I think there is a tendency in religious discussion to purification and moral health. Between the fourth and the sixteenth centuries the church proposed to make people think aright by prohibiting discussion, and by strong censorship of the press, and rack, and gibbet, and hot lead down the throat, tried to make people orthodox; but it was discovered that you cannot change a man's belief by twisting off his head, nor make a man see differently by putting an awl through his eyes. There is something in a man's conscience which will hurl off the mountain that you threw upon it, and unsinged of the fire, out of the flame will make red wings on which the martyr will mount to glory.

In that time of which I speak, between the fourth and sixteenth centuries, people went from the house of God into the most appalling iniquity, and right along by consecrated altars there were tides of drunkenness and licentiousness such as the world never heard of, and the very sewers of perdition broke loose and flooded the church. After awhile the printing press was freed, and it broke the shackles of the human mind. Then there came a large number of bad books, and where there was one man hostile to the Christian religion, there were twenty men ready to advocate it; so I have not any nervousness in regard to this battle going on between Truth and Error. The Truth will conquer just as certainly as that God is stronger than the Devil. Let Error run if you only let Truth run along with it. Urged on by skeptic's shout and transcendentalist's spur, let it run. God's angels of wrath are in hot pursuit, and quicker than eagle's beak clutches out a hawk's heart, God's vengeance will tear it to pieces.

I propose to speak to you of sectarianism—its origin, its evils, and its cures. There are those who would make us think that this monster, with horns and hoofs, is religion. I shall chase it to its hiding place, and drag it out of the caverns of darkness, and rip off its hide. But I want to make a distinction between bigotry and the lawful fondness for peculiar religious beliefs and forms of worship. I have no admiration for a nothingarian.

In a world of such tremendous vicissitude and temptation, and with a soul that must after awhile stand before a throne of insufferable brightness, in a day when the rocking of the mountains and the flaming of the heavens and the upheaval of the seas shall be among the least of the excitements, to give account for every thought, word, action, preference, and dislike—that man is mad who has no religious preference. But our early education, our physical temperament, our mental constitution, will very much decide our form of worship.

A style of psalmody that may please me may displease you. Some would like to have a minister in gown and bands and surplice, and others prefer to have a minister in plain citizen's apparel. Some are most impressed when a little child is presented at the altar and sprinkled of the waters of a holy benediction "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," and others are more impressed when the penitent comes up out of the river, his garments dripping with the waters of a baptism which signifies the washing away of sin. Let either have his own way. One man likes no noise in prayer, not a word, not a whisper. Another man, just as good, prefers by gesticulation and exclamation to express his devotional aspirations. One is just as good as the other. "Every man fully persuaded in his own mind."

George Whitefield was going over a Quaker rather roughly for some of his religious sentiments, and the Quaker said: "George, I am as thou art: I am for bringing all men to the hope of the Gospel; therefore, if thou wilt not quarrel with me about my broad brim, I will not quarrel with thee about thy black gown. George, give me thy hand."

In tracing out the religion of sectarianism or bigotry I find that a great deal of it comes from wrong education in the home circle. There are parents who do not think it wrong to caricature and jeer the peculiar forms of religion in the world, and denounce other sects and other denominations. I could mention the names of prominent ministers of the Gospel who spent their whole lives bombarding other denominations and who lived to see their children preach the Gospel in those very denominations. But it is often the case that bigotry starts in a household, and that the subject of it never recovers. There are tens of thousands of bigots ten years old.

Bigotry is often the child of ignorance. You seldom find a man with large intellect who is a bigot. It is the man who thinks he knows a great deal, but does not. That man is almost always a bigot. The whole tendency of education and civilization is to bring a man out of that kind of state of mind and heart.

So I have set before you what I consider to be the causes of bigotry. I have set before you the origin of this great evil. What are some of the baneful effects? First of all, it cripples investigation. You are wrong, and I am right, and that ends it. No taste for exploration, no spirit of investigation. From the glorious realm of God's truth, over which an archangel might fly from eternity to eternity and not reach the limit, the man shuts himself out and dies, a blind mole under a corn-shock.

While each denomination of Christians is to present all the truths of the Bible, it seem to me that God has given to each denomination an especial mission to give particular emphasis to some one doctrine; and so the Calvinistic churches must present the sovereignty of God, and the Arminian churches must present man's free agency, and the Episcopal churches must present the importance of order and solemn ceremony, and the Baptist churches must present the necessity of ordinances, and the Congregational churches must present the responsibility of the individual member, and the Methodist churches must show what holy enthusiasm, hearty congregational singing can accomplish. While each denomination of Christians must set forth all the doctrines of the Bible, I feel it is especially incumbent upon each denomination to put particular emphasis on some one doctrine.

Another great damage done by the sectarianism and bigotry of the church is that it disgusts people with the Christian religion. Again bigotry and sectarianism do great damage in the fact that they hinder the triumph of the Gospel. Oh, how much wasted ammunition! How many men of splendid intellect have given their whole life to controversial disputes when, if they had given their life to something practical, they might have been vastly useful! Suppose, while I speak, there were a common enemy coming up the bay, and all the forts around the harbor began to fire into each other—you would cry out "National suicide! Why don't those forts blaze away in one direction, and that against the common enemy?"

Besides that, if you want to build up any denomination, you will never build it up by trying to pull some other down. Intolerance never put anything down. How much has intolerance accomplished, for instance, against the Methodist Church? For long years her ministry were forbidden the pulpits of Great Britain. Why was it that so many of them preached in the fields? Simply because they could not get in the churches. And the name of the church was given in derision and as a sarcasm. The critics of the church said, "They have no order, they have no method in their worship;" and the critics, therefore, in irony, called them "Methodists."

I am told that in Astor Library, New York, kept as curiosities there are seven hundred and seven books and pamphlets against Methodism. Did intolerance stop that church? No; it is either first or second amid the denominations of Christendom, her missionary stations in all parts of the world, her men not only important in religious trusts, but important also in secular trusts. Church marching on and the more intolerance against it the faster it marched.

What did intolerance accomplish against the Baptist Church? If laughing scorn and tirade could have destroyed the church it would not have to-day a disciple left. The Baptists were hurled out of Boston in olden times. Those who sympathized with them were imprisoned, and when a petition was offered asking leniency in their behalf, all the men who signed it were indicted. Has intolerance stopped the Baptist Church? The last statistics in regard to it showed forty-four thousand churches and four million communicants. Intolerance never put down anything.

In England a law was made against the Jew. England thrust back the Jew and thrust down the Jew, and declared that no Jew should hold official position. What came of it? Were the Jews destroyed? Was their religion overthrown? No. Who became Prime Minister of England? Who was next to the throne? Who was higher than the throne because he was counsellor and adviser? Disraeli, a Jew. What were we celebrating in all our churches as well as synagogues only a few years ago? The one hundredth birthday of Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist. Intolerance never yet put down anything.

I think we may overthrow the severe sectarianism and bigotry in our hearts, and in the church also, by realizing that all the denominations of Christians have yielded noble institutions and noble men. There is nothing that so stirs my soul as this thought. One denomination yielded a Robert Hall and an Adoniram Judson; another yielded a Latimer and a Melville; another yielded John Wesley and the blessed Summerfield, while our own denomination yielded John Knox and the Alexanders—men of whom the world was not worthy. Now, I say, if we are honest and fair-minded men, when we come up in the presence of such churches and such denominations, although they may be different from our own, we ought to admire them, and we ought to love and honor them. Churches which can produce such men, and such large hearted charity, and such magnificent martyrdom, ought to win our affection—at any rate, our respect. So come on, ye six hundred thousand Episcopalians in this country, and ye fourteen hundred thousand Presbyterians, and ye four million Baptists, and ye five million Methodists—come on; shoulder to shoulder we will march for the world's conquest; for all nations are to be saved, and God demands that you and I help. Forward, the whole line! In the Young Men's Christian Associations, in the Bible Society, in the Tract Society, in the Foreign Missionary Society, shoulder to shoulder all denominations.

Perhaps I might forcibly illustrate this truth by calling your attention to an incident which took place twenty-five years ago. One Monday morning at about two o'clock, while her nine hundred passengers were sound asleep in her berths dreaming of home, the steamer Atlantic crashed into Mars' Head. Five hundred souls in ten minutes landed in eternity! Oh, what a scene! Agonized men and women running up and down the gangways, and clutching for the rigging, and the plunge of the helpless steamer, and the clapping of the hands of the merciless sea over the drowning and the dead, threw two continents into terror. But see this brave quartermaster pushing out with the life-line until he gets to the rock; and see these fishermen gathering up the shipwrecked and taking them into the cabins and wrapping them in flannels snug and warm; and see that minister of the Gospel with three other men getting into a life-boat and pushing out for the wreck, pulling away across the surf, and pulling away until they had saved one more man and then getting back with him to the shore. Can those men ever forget that night? And can they forget their companionship in peril, companionship in struggle, companionship in awful catastrophe and rescue? Never! Never! In whatever part of the earth they meet, they will be friends when they mention the story of that night when the Atlantic struck Mars' Head. Well, my friends, our world has gone into a worse shipwreck. Sin drove it on the rocks. The old ship has lurched and tossed in the tempests of six thousand years. Out with the life-line! I do not care what denomination rows it. Side by side, in the memory of common hardships, and common trials, and common prayers and common tears, let us be brothers forever.

Dead Brothers in Arms.

Two brothers, Mortimer and Emmett Huffman, sons of D. C. Huffman, of Indianapolis, Ind., were killed at Santiago. The family moved from Lawrenceburg, Ind., to Indianapolis several years ago, and at that city a few months since Edna, the only daughter, committed suicide because her lover had killed himself after a misunderstanding with his sweetheart. Later Mrs. Huffman ended her life with carbolic acid while grieving over the death of her daughter, and now the sons have lost their lives on Cuban soil fighting for the honor of their country.

German school boys study harder and play less than those of any other country

ANSWER HELD BACK.

Adhesion to Our Peace Terms Promised.

CHANGES ASKED FOR.

The French Ambassador Communicated to the President the Tentative Agreement of the Spanish Government to the American Proposals—Cuba's Government.

A Washington special says: After a conference on the peace question lasting for just an hour Wednesday afternoon between the President and M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, the later acting as the representative of Spain, Secretary Day emerged from the White House and announced that the conference was inclusive, wherefore the parties to it had agreed to say nothing publicly as to what had occurred.

The Secretary did not appear to be discouraged as he made this statement, though he admitted that no time had been set for another conference. From that it is gathered that the long expected answer of the Spanish Government to the President's note, upon being received, had turned out to be just as it was expected, either a counter-proposition or a request for a fuller statement in detail upon some of the heads of the President's note.

Up to the middle of the afternoon it was stated by all parties concerned that the Spanish answer had not been received; that the only formal note that had come to hand was one from the Madrid Cabinet to M. Cambon, asking for information upon some points that were not clear to the Spanish mind.

However, just after 3 o'clock the secretary of the French Embassy, M. Thiebaut, called at the State Department and arranged with Secretary Day for a meeting between the President and the Ambassador as soon as possible. The meeting was set for 3.45 o'clock, and Secretary Day was at the White House in season, but was obliged to wait about ten minutes for the French Ambassador.

No Conclusions Reached.

As already stated, after conferring for an hour, the parties separated, having been unable to reach a conclusion as to the acceptance by Spain of the peace conditions laid down by the President and binding themselves to the observance of the strictest secrecy as to the proceedings until further progress has been made. Thus it is practically assured in advance that any attempt to state what occured at the meeting at the White House will be nothing more than pure guesswork.

Troops to Go Forward.

Meantime, in consonance with the declared purpose of the President at the beginning of the overture, this conference is not operating to restrain military operations in any degree. Orders went out for a conference of leaders of the regiments to accompany General Wade to Porto Rico, and within 24 hours some of the troops for this expedition will be boarding the transports at Newport News.

It is felt that even should an armistice be declared before these troops see active service at the front, it will be beneficial for them to have made the trip, for otherwise there was danger of the morale of the troops being destroyed through their craving to get away from the big concentration camps and at least see the shores of Cuba or Porto Rico.

EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Immediate Legislation Will Be Necessary if Peace is Restored.

A Washington special says: President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of Congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the Senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body. The attention of the President has been called, however, to a situation which makes the assembling of the entire Congress necessary. This situation can be explained in a few words.

Under the law which provides for the raising of the volunteer army, that army goes out of existence as soon as the war ceases. Section four of the statute contains the following provisions:

The volunteer army shall be maintained only during the existence of the war or while war is imminent.

All officers and men composing said army shall be discharged from the service of the United States when the purpose for which they were called into service shall have been accomplished, or on the conclusion of hostilities.

When this law was framed it was not for a moment supposed that after the war had ended there would be any necessity of keeping the army intact. It was not known at that time that a garrison would be required for the Philippines or that Porto Rico would be an American possession, with its demand upon a military force, or that the establishment of "a stable government" in Cuba would necessitate the presence of several thousand American soldiers. The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the army back to civil life, fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. Under the law just quoted, as soon as hostilities cease, the volunteer army is disbanded, and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service.

Other Reasons for the Session.

In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the new requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico. As long as war lasts, the President, under the war powers of the Constitution, can prescribe a military government, but when the war is over the legislative branch must provide for civil administration. This will be another reason for assembling Congress. The Judiciary Committees of both houses will have an important and responsible task before them, while the novelty of the questions presented will undoubtedly give rise to considerable debate.

Heavy Mortality Among Colonels.

Santiago de Cuba, (Special.)—Col. John H. Page, of the Third Infantry, left on the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Colonel Page is the last colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness.

Private William Francis Poore, of Company G, First District of Columbia Volunteers, died of typhoid fever in camp.

Some persons say they are never influenced by an advertisement.

It is not expected that any one will buy Ivory Soap solely because it is suggested by an advertisement.

If you have never used Ivory Soap, you may be induced to ask some friend about it; should you find—as you probably will—that she is enthusiastic in its praise, then you may try it.

Millions of people use Ivory Soap; they use it because they like it. You too will like it. There is a difference in soaps.

Copyright, 1896, by The Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati.

Too Particular.

Opie Deldock—Why don't you marry the Widow McHayst and settle down in her new sixteen-room house on the boulevard? It has all the modern improvements.

Artie Choak—Yes, but I'd have to take the widow with it, and she's not a modern improvement.—Chicago Tribune.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

A night-blooming leguminous plant of Trinidad is pollinated by the agency of bats.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

A map of Jerusalem in Mosaic, over 1500 years old, has been found in Palestine.

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Guaranteed tobacco habit cure, makes weak men strong, blood pure. 50c, $1. All druggists.

"Do you regard late rising as injurious?" "It certainly shortens one's days."

INSOMNIA

"I have been using CASCARETS for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented." THOS. GILLARD, Elgin, Ill.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** TRADE MARK REGISTERED REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 317

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

THE COLUMBIA CHAINLESS MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY

COLUMBIAS ARE STANDARD FOR CHAIN MACHINES.

HARTFORDS Next Best.

Other Models at Low Prices. Catalogue Free.

STANDARD OF THE WORLD

POPE MFG CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

ART CATALOGUE OF COLUMBIA BICYCLES BY MAIL TO ANY ADDRESS FOR ONE TWO CENT STAMP.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Commercial, Shorthand, Typewriting, English. $20 tuition admits to all departments for session of forty-two weeks. Open to both sexes. Graduates assisted to positions. Eleventh session begins September 6th. Catalogue free. R. A. DAVIS, Jr., President, Box B, Richmond, Va.

FLAGS BELOW COST. Send 10 cents for one of our SPECIALS for this week, a 3-foot flag and pole complete, only 10c. D. C. HUMPHRYS, 1227 Market St., Phila., Pa.

DNU 32

Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Cheap. Good terms. JOHN A. JONES, Mayflower, Tenn.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

GROVES

TASTELESS **CHILL TONIC**

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

GALATIA, ILLS., Nov. 26, 1895.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

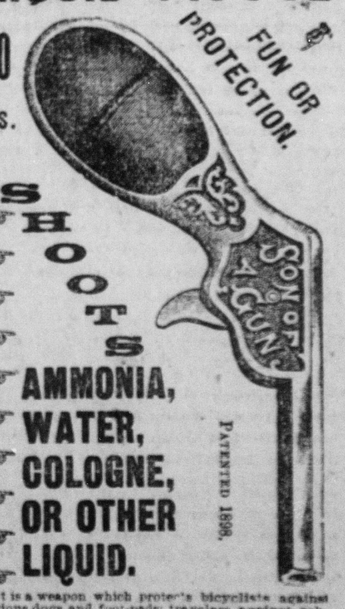
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,

ABNEY, CARR & CO.

BICYCLISTS

LIQUID PISTOL

50 Cts.



AMMONIA, WATER, COLOGNE, OR OTHER LIQUID.

It is a weapon which protects bicyclists against vicious dogs and foot-pads; travelers against robbers and toughs; homes against thieves and tramps, and is adapted to many other situations.

It does not kill or injure; it is perfectly safe to handle; makes no noise or smoke; breaks no law and creates no lasting regrets, as does the bullet pistol. It simply and amply protects, by compelling the foe to give undivided attention to himself for awhile instead of to the intended victim.

It is the only real weapon which protects and also makes fun, laughter and lots of it; it shoots, not once, but many times without reloading; and will protect by its appearance in time of danger, although loaded only with liquid. It does not get out of order; is durable, handsome, and nickel plated.

Sent boxed and post-paid by mail with full directions how to use for

50c.

in 2c. Postage Stamps, Post-office Money Order, or Express Money Order.

As to our reliability, refer to R. G. Dun's or Bradstreet's mercantile agencies.

NEW YORK UNION SUPPLY CO., 135 Leonard Street, New York City

FITS STOPPED FREE Permanently Cured Insanity Prevented by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER

Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients. Only paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Ld., Belleveu Institute of Medicine, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N-S will not benefit. Send 5 cts. to Ripans Chemical Co., New York, for 10 samples and 1000 testimonials.

THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 11

If there is one man above all others whom Quay does not want to be governor, that man is George A. Jenks.

The Dingley tariff did not put life into anything at Bellefonte—not even the specially protected iron works.

We have a Democratic county ticket that is faultless. Every honest citizen should give it his support. So excellent a ticket means victory and will land old Centre in the Democratic column.

The London "Statist" predicts a great wave of American prosperity after the war and active European business in American securities. "Cuba," it says, "will give employment to a vast amount of capital, and the stimulus to industry there will react upon the United States. The investments in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines will particularly benefit the railways."

General Aguinaldo, chief of the Philippine insurgents, has shown a friendly disposition. He asked permission of General Merritt to march his insurgent troops through the streets of Manila when the city falls. General Merritt may consent.

Aguinaldo is becoming more friendly to the Americans. He suggests the formation of Philippine regiments commanded by American officers. This being well received offers a possible solution to the present difficulties.

THE SACRIFICE OF A BRAVE ARMY.

Hope deferred has sickened the hearts of the brave soldiers before Santiago, left to pine and die in a pestilent atmosphere while the War Department goes on repeating its promises that they will be relieved as soon as transports can be obtained." It was perfectly understood by every responsible person that an American army, however hardened to the ordinary perils of war, could not live in the climate of Santiago at this season; that fever was more to be dreaded than Spanish bullets, and that if a military campaign against that place was necessary, it must be made as short as possible and the troops immediately relieved by others already acclimatized.

The army wonderfully fulfilled the task entrusted to it. History does not record a more heroic campaign, a victory more swift and complete. We are only now beginning to get the official reports of the action and they will fill us with fresh admiration for the tremendous courage and every other soldierly quality of our little army, both officers and men. Their work was accomplished a month ago and then the people at Washington, who had sent them there with most inadequate provision for even their obvious necessities, seem to have forgotten them. Some feeble and mismanaged efforts have been made to bring away the wounded and some few of the sick, but what energy is possessed by the War Department has been turned in other directions and the army at Santiago has been left to perish.—Phil. Times, 6.

EDITORIAL JOTS.

Dr. Swallow favors fusion, and asserts all of the opponents of Quay seem about ready to unite, the sentiment throughout the state being strong in that direction.

Ex-county commissioner Streibigh, of Lycoming, was buncoed out of $2500 by swindlers using the want-to-buy-a-farm game. The worry over his loss caused his death.

The long contest over the post office at Tyrone, was settled on Monday by the appointment of John G. McCamant, congressman Hicks' man.

After this war is over there will follow a long lip and paper war as to who was the terrible bungler that sent our brave soldiers into fevers and hunger and minus comforts, and why some one connected with the administration located Camp Alger where only a fool or a knave would locate it. A little skirmishing is already being done in this direction.

England and Russia are having a dark war cloud loom up between them and John Bull is preparing himself for a possible hugging match with the Russian Bear. The trouble is all about China without China having any say. Russia is endeavoring to get possession of some portions of China, which, if accomplished, would be greatly detrimental to British interests. England threatens not stand this and will go to war to prevent Russia from carrying out her designs.

The last excursion to Southern New Jersey Sea Shore points via Penn'a Railroad, Thursday August 18th, will no doubt be well patronized. Rates are extremely liberal considering the accommodations offered.

Dewey Tells Why He Did Not Attack and Capture Manila.

"I could have shelled and captured Manila on the same day that we sunk the Spanish fleet and silenced the Cavite forts," said Admiral Dewey, when asked why he was so merciful, apparently, to the city, "but we should have had no forces with which to have policed that great city. What could I have done with prisoners that might have been captured? We had not the food to feed them, nor the troops to guard them. There would have been constant danger of outbreaks in which our men might have been killed or massacred, with me helpless to punish the offenders or prevent a recurrence.

"True, I might have done some bombarding from the ships, but that would have meant a serious destruction of property and loss of innocent lives, without leaving me any better off than before.

"Had I been able to land several thousand armed men in Manila Sunday afternoon, May 1, or Monday, May 2, and left them there with the knowledge that they were backed up by the squadron lying off the city, I would have lost no time in so doing. I might add that my orders did not include the capture of the city nor shelling it if it failed to surrender."

Admiral Dewey is not given to long explanations of why he did this or not do that, but when he is asked a question the answer to which he knows will be of interest to the people at home and yet not in any way expose his plans to the enemy, he is willing to express in brief terms his views.

The Cost of the Maine.

Spain has already lost her navy. The Pelayo and the Carlos V. are all that remain of her fighting ships. As a naval power Spain now ranks with Chili or with Portugal.

Spain has also lost all of her colonies which were of any importance. This is bad enough but "worse remains behind."

With the loss of her naval power and of her colonial empire Spain drops from the ranks of the first-class powers of the world. Unable either to help or harm, not worth regarding either as friend or foe, Spain loses her rank in diplomacy. The Ambassadors at her court will be replaced by Ministers, and in the affairs of Europe and the world she will have neither voice nor weight. Historic Spain, the Spain of great traditions and of some possibilities, came to an end in that dark night when the Maine was blown up in Havana.—World.

No Donations Here.

Rev. A. R. Garland, a minister of the Christian denomination at Purcell, in Bedford county, is one of the working kind of preachers who believes in earning his bread by the sweat of his brow. He invests his money in saw mills, threshing machines and other industries that employ labor. He owns two traction engines and will run two threshers this fall, besides attending to his regular preaching services, and will perhaps hold several protracted meetings.

Cannot be Used for Postage.

Many people are under the impression that a two cent revenue stamp will carry a letter. This is a mistaken idea. A number of letters are now held at different postoffices because they are stamped with revenue stamps.

Married.

Sunday evening, August 7th, at the Lutheran parsonage, Centre Hall, Mr. George Alvin Hettinger, of Centre Hill, and Miss Elsie May Reish, of Centre Hall, were united in marriage by Rev. J. M. Rearick.

One Minute Cough Cure surprises people by its quick cures and children may take it in large quantities without the least danger. It has won for itself the best reputation of any preparation used today for colds, croup, tickling in the throat or obstitate coughs; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

SHERIFF'S SALE—

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the court of Common Pleas of Centre county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte Penna., on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1898

At 10:30 a. m., the following real estate:

All that certain lot of ground situate in Haines township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: On the north by turnpike, on the east by Sarah Hufferd (nee Ettlinger) the decedent, on the south by heirs of John C. Motz, deceased, and on the west by the heirs of Thomas Hosterman (now owned by the Evangelical church;) containing one-half an acre. Thereon erected a stable and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Emma C. Goodman and Hiram Goodman.

ALSO

Two certain tracts or pieces of land situate in Miles township, Centre County, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:

No. 1. Beginning at a stone heap in a certain run formerly at a spruce, thence along land of Samuel Frank south 75 degrees west 22 perches to a post, thence 15 degrees east 60 perches along H. Smull's estate to stones on mountain, thence north 75 degrees east 22 perches to stones in the Gap, thence north 15 degrees west 60 perches along land of Hannah Frank (now John Styers) to the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 40 perches more or less.

No. 2. Beginning at stones on line of aforesaid piece, thence along land of Samuel Frank north 20¼ degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence along land of James Miller south 75 degrees west 5 perches to a post, thence along land of John Reynolds south 20¼ degrees east 8 perches to a post, thence along aforesaid No. 1, tract north 75 degrees east 5 perches to the place of beginning, containing 40 perches neat measure. The above two tracts being in one and having thereon erected a dwelling house, summer house, staple and other out-buildings.

Seized taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Charles L. Beck and Mary C. Beck.

TERMS.—No deed will be acknowledged until purchase money is paid in full.

Sheriff's Office W. M. CRONISTER
Bellefonte, Aug. 1, '98. Sheriff.

WANTED.—GOOD GIRL; FAMILY OF five, no bread baking; two dollars per week; fare paid to Jersey Shore. Address
MRS. ALEX ZETTLE.
Jersey Shore, Pa.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county for confirmation on Wednesday, the 24th day of Aug. A. D., 1898.

1 The first and final account of P. S. Richards, Administrator of etc., of Martha Hicks, late of Taylor Township, deceased.
2 The first and final account of C. M. Bower, Administrator of etc., of Mary Barr, late of Huston Township, deceased.
3 The first and final account of David C. Hall, Executor of etc., of Thomas Taylor, late of Benner Township, deceased.
4 The first and final account of John M. Dale, Administrator c. t. a. of etc. of Elizabeth Miller, late of Plainfield, Will county, Ill., deceased.
5 The first and partial account of H. A. Thompson, Executor of etc of Martha Thompson, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
6 The first and final account of Oscar E. Miles, Administrator of etc. of Elijah Kellerman, late of Milesburg Boro, deceased.
7 The first and final account of Matilda Musser R. C. Musser, and Samuel J. Musser, Administrators of etc. of Jonathan Musser, late of Ferguson township, deceased, as filed by R. C. Munson, acting Administrator.
8 The second and final account of Uriah S. Shaffer, Executor of etc. of Adam Shaffer, late of Miles township, deceased.
9 The first and final account of Balser Weber, Administrator of etc. of Susan Young, late of Howard township, deceased.
10 The account of C. M. Bower, guardian of John H. Rathbun, Mina R. Rathbun and Sarah L. Rathbun, minor children of Maria T. B. Rathbun, late of Elmira, Chemung county, N. Y., deceased.
11 The account of John B. Linn successor to John Hoffer, deceased, Trustee for Hannah Searson, late of Benner township, deceased.
12 The account of John K. Hosterman and A. N. Corman, Administrators of etc. of Sallie Wolf, late of Miles Twp. dec'd.
13 First and final account of J. A. Bitner and Wm I. Harter, Administrators c. t. a. of etc. of Daniel Bitner, late of Liberty Township, deceased.
14 The account of Susan Wert and Alfred Keen Administrators of etc. of George Wert, late of Penn Twp. dec'd.
15 The account of Jacob M. Garbrick, Executor of etc. of Elizabeth Lesh, late of Walker Twp., dec'd.
16 The fourth and final account of Samuel C. Bower, surviving Executor of etc., of Christian Bower, late of Howard Twp., dec'd.
17 The first and final account of Albert Shenck Administrator of etc. of Jacob Brickley, late of Curtin Twp., dec'd.
18 The second and final account of S. D. Stryker, Administrator of etc. of John W. Bean, late of Worth Twp., dec'd
19 The first account of Clement Dale and Blanche A. Hoy, Executors of etc. of C. Dale, Jr., late of Benner Twp., dec'd.

Register's Office. G. W. RUMBERGER,
Bellefonte, July 23, '98. Register.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, consisting of the county of Centre, having issued his precept bearing date the 25th day of July, 1898, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 25th day of August, 1898 and to continue 1 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1898, and the one hundredth and twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States.

W. M. CRONISTER,
Sheriff.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, Pennsylvania, will be sold at public sale on the premises, in Gregg Township, in said County, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 13TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of Joseph Rishel, deceased, to wit: A valuable farm situate in Gregg Township, Centre County, Pa., on the road leading from Spring Mills to Coburn about two miles east of Spring Mills, said farm being bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone, being the north east corner of said tract of land, and the corner in common with lands of Conrad Immel and John B. Heckman, thence along land of Conrad Immel and William A. Pealer south 43¾ west 137 perches to a stone, being the north east corner of school lot; thence along said lot south 39¼ east 8 perches to white oak; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 39, east 55.8 perches to a point on the west bank of Penns Creek; thence along lands of Daniel Ripka south 18¾ east 69¾ perches to a willow on the south bank of Muddy Creek, where it enters into Penns Creek; thence along lands of John Ebert south 47¾ east 49 perches; thence along land of same south 76¼ east 13.4 perches; thence along land of same north 66 east 9.5 perches; thence north 32 east 7.5 perches; thence south 79 east 6.8 perches; thence along lands of Richard Dunlap north 52¾ east 37¼ perches; thence along same north 44½ east 34 perches; thence along same south 49½ east 4 perches; thence north 41¼ east 44 perches; thence along same north 69¾ east 55 perches to a stone corner; thence along lands of John B. Heckman north 38 west 204.2 perches to the place of beginning; containing

168 ACRES AND 104 PERCHES

neat measure, thereon erected a two-story frame Dwelling House, frame bank barn and other outbuildings; excepting and reserving from said description three acres of land located on the western part of the farm upon which is erected a two story frame Dwelling House, stable and other outbuildings.

The farm is under a good state of cultivation. There is a fine orchard near the buildings and two wells of excellent water. Penns Creek flows along the boundaries of the farm and is convenient for watering stock.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; one-third in one year; and one-third at the death of Lydia Rishel, the widow of said decedent; the deferred payments to bear interest and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

GEORGE H. RISHEL,
Executor.

EDUCATE YOURSELF

At the Anderson School of Business, Altoona, Pa. A graduating course in Book-keeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, and English Branches FOR THE PRICE OF ONE. BOOKS FREE. *Send for Catalogue.*

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN COLUMN.

Our customers fully appreciate the offers we have made to save their money, but we want you to know of it too.

CLARK'S O. N. T.

still sells at 4c., or 45c. per doz. For one week from date of this issue we offer these and other bargains:

Light Calico, 2 doz. pieces for ladies' shirt waists, children's aresses, etc..... 3½c
10c galvanized Wash Basins..... 5c
45c. Overalls, men's blue, to close out..... 25c
5c. Laundry Soap, "Moon" 2 pieces for..... 5c
5c. Jelly or Drinking Tumblers, what's left a dozen. 22c.

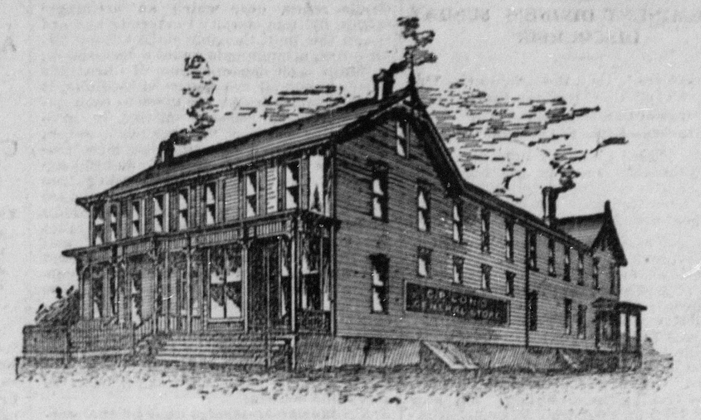
Don't think this list completes the bargains, for we will surprise you in glassware, fruit cans and jars, anti-rusting tinware, warranted not to rust—cheap. Still a few bales of Sisal and Standard Binder Twine.

A car of best soft coal, recommended by blacksmiths and threshers.

Money in your pocket if you watch this space.

G. H. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

SPRING MILLS
BARGAIN STORE.



This week and during the month of August and September we are making special inducements and extraordinarily low prices.

ASTONISHING REDUCTIONS!

We have no special bargain days. Our bargains are everyday. We have just received from the eastern cities a complete stock of seasonable goods. Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes—every department is complete.

Boys' Suits, now 62c worth double price.
Boys' Suits, now $1.00, good heavy weight.
Boys' Dress Suit, about ½ from usual price.
Men's Dress Suit, from $3.75 up.
Men's Trousers, 50c. to the best.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at 82c.
Ladies' Dress Shoes at $1.25.
Men's Dress Shoes at greatly reduced prices.

Will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing.

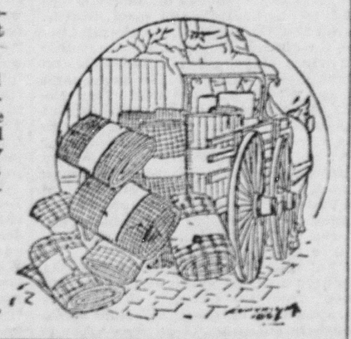
We have a nice assortment of
INGRAIN CARPETS,
Choice patterns. Nice assortment Rag Carpet, for service nothing better can be obtained anywhere.

DRY GOODS.

Our stock is complete and we are offering special inducements in this department as our stock is large and must go at sacrifice prices. Dress Trimmings and Embroideries in endless variety at sacrifice prices. They must go.

Groceries—In this line we have decided bargains, and in position to meet any competition.

Window Shades—We have a full line, complete, 10c and up on roller fixtures. We are headquarters for Agate and Tin Wore, Glass, Queens Ware and housekeepers' supplies. Will save money buying from our counters. Highest market prices paid for butter, eggs, poultry, potatoes, etc.



C. P. LONG,
Spring Mills, - - Pa.

UP-TO-DATE NEWS.

Safety Lanterns.

The common lanterns explode and burn your barns—the Safety Attachment to a lantern prevents accident, which ought to induce every farmer to buy a lantern of us.

Clover Seed.

We buy and sell Clover Seed.

Fanning Mills.

We sell Fanning Mills, with different makes of seives and riddles, to clean farm seeds, as well as Clover and Timothy seed; but there has never been a device made to separate all the Buckhorn from Clover Seed.

Seed Seives.

We have a few of the Dildine Adjustable Seed Seives for sale—the last that are in the market.

Up to Date Dairying Supplies.

The DeLaval Cream Separator was the favorite cream separator shown at the grangers' picnic, where the sample Baby Separator was sold. We keep in stock Butter Workers, Babcock's Milk Testers, Dairy Thermometers, Creamers, Churns, and all other dairy fixtures, including parchment paper for wrapping butter.

Household Fixtures and Sewing Machines.

Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Refrigerators, Step Ladders. Baskets in great variety including the best make of Sewing Machines, which we sell at prices ranging from $12.50 to $25.00 each. Those in want of Sewing Machines will protect their own interests, as well as save money by calling on us.

Buggies and Spring Wagons.

We are agents for the Columbus Buggy Co.—the finest make of Buggies, Surries and Carriages in the market—hand-made goods. Other makes of Buggies and Carriages of best quality and lowest prices.

Blankets! Robes! Sleighs and Sleds.

A great variety of blankets, robes, horse blankets, sleighs and cutters, of the finest make in the world. Boys' cutters and flyers. Farm and Lumber Sleds of the very best make.

Builders' Supplies.

Fire and Red Brick, Flag Stones, Lime, Roofing Paper, Plastering Hair, Sand, and Victor Patent Wall Plaster, including Calcined Plaster. Logan and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements in quantities to suit buyers.

McCalmont & Co., Bellefonte, Pa.
Shortlidge & Co., State College, Pa.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—THE UNDERsigned will offer at public sale at the residence of William Homan, one-half mile west of Farmers Mills, on

— SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1898, —

At 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described valuable real estate, bounded on the west by lands of Felix McClintic's heirs, on the north by lands of Mrs. Samuel Rauchau and M. L. Rishel, on the east by lands of M. L. Rishel, and on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and lands of J. P. Ross' heirs, containing

136 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES.

About 10 acres are well timbered. Thereon erected a Large Stone Dwelling House, suitable for two families, large Bank Barn, Spring House, Pig Stable and Buggy Shed and Corn House combined, together with all necessary outbuildings. A young orchard with the choicest varieties of fruit, and with plenty of the best water close to the buildings. The farm has a most desirable location, being one mile north-east of Penn Cave R. R. Station, and 2½ miles from Rising Springs. It is one of the best producing farms in the valley. A public road leads by the house.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of purchase money to be paid cash on confirmation of sale; one-third in one year thereafter, and the balance in two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L. RISHEL,
Executor of, etc., of Catharine Rishel, dec'd.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEG

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW. NEW BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE and HORTICULTURE, with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BIOLOGY, BOTANY and ZOOLOGY. Original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, MECHNICAL ENGINEERING, MINING ENGINEERING; These courses are accompanied with very extensive practical exercises in the Field, the Shop, and the Laboratory.
5. HISTORY; AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.
6. INDUSTRIAL ART AND DESIGN.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional,) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course.
10. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History; Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PREPARATORY COURSE; One year.

Fall term opens Sept. 11, 1895. Examinations for admission, Sept. 12.

For Catalogue or other information, address
GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest.
State College, Centre Co., Pa

THE MIFFLINBURG
STEAM LAUNDRY
Mifflinburg, Pa.

Shirey & Youtz, Proprietors.

We use the soap that tackles the dirt and not the shirt.

Linen sent to this laundry is washed white, not whitewashed.

Collars and Cuffs Laundered with..

SMOOTH IVORY-LIKE EDGES.:

"Union Finish."

The Top Notch in Laundry Art

High Gloss or Dull Finish.

Wm. Mc. WOLF,
Agent for Centre Hall.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The farm of the undersigned, one-fourth mile north-west of Farmers Mills, is offered at private sale; containing

— 80 ACRES —

of land in a high state of cultivation, being one of the most productive farms. The improvements are a two-story rail and log house, weather boarded, good Bank Barn, and all necessary out buildings. A good orchard with all kinds of choice fruit; well and spring of excellent water convenient to the premises. Apply to

JACOB NEESE,
July28-4t Farmers Mills.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 29, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

8.23 a. m.—Train 20. Week days for Sunbury, Harrisburg, arriving at Philadelphia, 12.50 p. m., New York 3.35 p. m., Baltimore 12.49 p. m., Washington 1.47 p. m. Through coaches to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

9.27 a. m.—Train 20. Daily for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Harrisburg and intermediate stations. Week days for Scranton, Hazleton, and Pottsville. Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. Weekdays for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.23 p. m., New York, 9.30 p. m., Baltimore, 6.00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 32. Weekdays for Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.20 p. m., New York 3.55 a. m., Baltimore 9.45 p. m., Washington 10.55 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia and Baltimore, and parlor car to Philadelphia.

8.07 p. m.—Train 6. Weekdays for Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.30 a. m.

1.22 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Harrisburg and points east and south, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.38 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.25 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a. m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and Washington, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and intermediate stations, with passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester. Week days for DuBois, Bellefonte, and Pittsburg. On Sundays only Pullman sleepers to Rochester and Erie

10.03 a. m.—Train 31. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and weekdays for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.31 p. m.—Train 15. Weekdays for Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

6.04 p. m.—Train 1. Week days for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.43 p. m.—Train 13. Daily for Lock Haven, and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 31 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.05 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Week-days arriving at Montandon 10.03 a m.

Train 15 leaves Philadelphia 8.30 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Wilkesbarre 10.15 a m, week days, arriving at Montandon 1.31 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.50 a m, Baltimore at 12.00 m, Wilkesbarre 3.15 p m, arriving at Montandon at 6.04 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 1.50 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.30 p m, weekdays, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 3.40 p m, Baltimore 4.49 p m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 6.00 p. m. daily, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car from Philadelphia, and passenger coach from Philadelphia and Washington

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philadelphia 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.

Week days.

Westward. P M	Westward. A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	Eastward. P M
1 38	5 40	Montandon	9 15	4 58
1 45	6 35	Lewisburg	9 05	4 47
1 53	6 43	Biehl	8 58	4 39
1 57	6 47	Vicksburg	8 53	4 35
2 05	6 55	Mifflinburg	8 45	4 27
2 16	7 07	Millmont	8 33	4 16
2 23	7 13	Glen Iron	8 26	4 08
2 51	7 40	Paddy Mountain	8 00	3 43
3 02	7 50	Coburn	7 50	3 32
3 08	7 57	Zerby	7 43	3 25
3 17	8 05	Rising Spring	7 35	3 17
3 23	8 11	Penn Cave	7 28	3 10
3 30	8 18	Centre Hall	7 22	3 02
3 35	8 24	Gregg	7 17	2 55
3 42	8 31	Linden Hall	7 10	2 48
3 46	8 35	Oak Hall	7 06	2 43
3 50	8 39	Lemont	7 02	2 38
3 54	8 43	Dale Summit	6 57	2 34
4 03	8 52	Pleasant Gap	6 48	2 24
4 06	8 55	Axemann	6 45	2 21
4 10	9 00	Bellefonte	6 40	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 8.05 a. m., 9.48 a m, 1.15 5.35 and 7.55 p. m., returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 8.25, 9.30 a. m, 10.05 a. m. 5.05, 6.08 p m, and 8.10 p m.

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 9.27 and 10.04 a. m. and 5.04 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 9.30 a. m., 10.06 a.m. and 5.06 p. m.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, J. R. WOOD
General Manager. Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down. No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
†7 20	7 30	†3 45	BELLEFONTE	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	Nigh	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	Zion	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 55	4 08	Hecla Park	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	Dunkles	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	HUBLERSBG	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	Snydertown	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	Nittany	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	Huston	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	LAMAR	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	Clintondale	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	Krider's S'n g.	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	Mackeyville	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 23	8 32	4 43	Cedar Springs	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	Salona	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	MILL HALL	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 20		Jersey Shore	4 30	7 55	
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT Lve	4 00	†7 25	
†10 20	*11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT Arr.	2 40	*6 55	
5 08	7 10		PHILA	†8 35	*11 30	
8 32	10 30		Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	
6 00			NEW YORK	†4 30		
7 25	†9 30		(Via Tamaqua.) NEW YORK (Via Phila.)		†7 30	
p. m	a. m	Arr.	Lve.	a. m.	p. m.	

*Daily. †Week Days. §6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‡10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11.30 p. m and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

J. W. GEPHART,
General Superintendent.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
To take effect May 25, 1896.

EASTWARD. 12‖	8‖	22‖	STATIONS.	Lv.	12‖	72‖	112‖	WESTWARD
PM	PM	AM	Ar,		A M	AM	PM	
6 30	1 10	8 45		Bellefonte	6 30	10 30	4 21	
6 20	1 02	8 40		Coleville	6 37	10 37	4 26	
6 16	12 58	8 37		Morris	6 40	10 42	4 30	
6 10	12 54	8 35		Whitmer	6 44	10 47	4 33	
6 05	12 49	8 31		Hunters	6 50	10 53	4 38	
6 02	12 46	8 28		Fillmore	6 53	10 56	4 42	
5 57	12 41	8 24		Brialy	7 00	11 02	4 47	
5 53	12 37	8 20		Waddle	7 05	11 05	4 52	
5 50	12 35	8 18		Scotia Crossing	7 08	11 08	4 54	
5 36	12 26	8 07		Krumrine	7 17	11 20	5 03	
5 33	12 24	8 04		Struble	7 20	11 24	5 06	
5 31	12 22	8 02		Inn	7 28	11 28	5 08	
5 30	12 20	8 00		State College	7 30	11 30	5 10	

Morning trains from Montandon, Williamsport Lock Haven and Tyrone connect with train No. 7 for State College. Afternoon trains from Montandon, Lewisburg and Tyrone connect with Train No. 11 for State College. Trains from State College connect with Penna. R. R. trains at Bellefonte.

‡Daily except Sunday.

F, H. THOMAS, Supt.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE —A good two-story house, and about two acres of ground, on which is a small barn and other outbuildings; choice fruit, and fresh mountain water piped to the door; in the borough of Centre Hall. Also

— 35 ACRES —

farm land, in a high state of cultivation, a small orchard thereon, near the south-east end of the borough of Centre Hall.

The above will be sold as a whole, or in parts. For further particulars inquire at the REPORTER office. tf

PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Emory Ripka, one of Potter tp's best pedagogues, favored the Reporter with a call.

——Dr. Peter Leitzell, of Spring Mills, was circulating among his friends in town Saturday.

——Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Shoop returned to their home in Scranton, Pa., after a visit among friends here.

——James Stewart and family came up from New Bloomfield on Saturday on a visit to Mrs. Stewart's parents.

——Mrs. H. F. Bitner and little son Ralph, of Millersville, Pa., are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Murray.

——Mrs. Joseph Atlee returned to her home in Tyrone Saturday after a visit of several weeks with friends here.

——Mrs. H. W. Smith and little son, of Williamsport, are visiting at the home of her father-in-law, Mr. Isaac Smith.

——C. H. Murray, Esq., and wife returned to Philadelphia last Thursday, after a visit of three weeks with his parents here.

——W. H. Kohler, assistant cashier of the Reedsville national bank, is enjoying his vacation among friends in the valley.

——Rev. David Solly and Mrs. Solly left on Thursday last for their home in Harrisonburg, Va. Mrs. Solly was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kreamer for several weeks.

——Mr. Huff, of Lamar, is making a temporary stay in this place, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Frank Crawford. A short time ago he sustained almost fatal injuries by falling from a new building while at work upon it.

——Henry Rearich and wife, of Altoona, have been visiting among friends in the town and community. Henry is employed in the railroad shops and his visits to his old home are not frequent. They were accompanied by Mr. Rearich's sister, Miss Sadie.

——Prof. F. C. Criswell, who was principal of our schools several years ago, arrived in town last Friday on a short visit with his friends. He rode his wheel from Buffalo to Centre Hall, and had plenty of experience on his trip. During the last year he has been teaching in New York state, and is very successful in his work. He will make a return trip by wheel over another route.

The Home Paper.

Said an eminent divine: "Your home paper tells you when to go to church, to county court and probate court and when to send your children to school. It tells you who is married and who is dead, who is sick, who is born, and many other things you would like to know. It calls attention to the public enterprises and advocates the best of schools and laws in town. It records the marriage of your daughter, the death of your son and the illness of your wife free of charge. It sets forth the advantages and attractions of your town and invites immigration, and is first to welcome newcomers. Yet in spite of all these and numerous other benefits, some people say home papers are not half as good as city papers, that they have no interest in their business or success. The home papers are like the home church—too often neglected by those who are benefitted the most.

The Santiago Scandal.

General Shafter denies the charges that he is responsible for the transport scandal, and says there was lack of means and hospital facilities, and never enough medical attendance or medicines for his command.

Surgeon Munson charges General Shafter is responsible for the scandalous want of attention to the health and comfort of the soldiers at Santiago. Ships were half unloaded and ordered out of the bays, not permitting even a row boat to get supplies, and no transportation on shore.

Headache for Forty Years.

For forty years I suffered from sick headache. About a year ago I began using Celery King. The result was gratifying and surprising, my headaches leaving at once. The headaches used to return every seventh day, but thanks to Celery King, I have had but one headache in the last eleven months. I know that what cured me will help others—Mrs. John D. Van Keuren, Saugerties, N. Y., Celery King for the Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys is sold in 50c. and 25c. packages by G. H. Long, Spring Mills.

Recent Miffin County Deaths.

At Naginey, Daniel Crotzer, aged 69 years.

In Lewistown, the wife of Anthony Felix, aged 76 years.

At McClure, Mrs. Jane Burkholder, aged 86 years.

At Newton Hamilton, Mrs. Nancy Troxel, aged 93 years.

In Harrisburg, Lewis R. Hibsham, aged 77 years.

More than twenty million free samples of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve have been distributed by the manufacturers. What better proof of their confidence in its merits do you want? It cures piles, burns, scalds, sores, in the shortest space of time; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

COBURN.

Pugilistic Encounters and Domestic Troubles Furnish Topics.

One more fever patient, W. C. Krader.

Mrs. T. F. Meyer and daughter Grace spent a week visiting friends at Bellefonte.

Our public schools will begin on Monday Sept. 26th, for a term of six months.

George E. Royer and Mrs. Stiffler, of Penns Cave, were visiting friends at this place on Sunday.

Sixty-eight tickets were sold at this station last Thursday to persons attending the Lutheran Reunion at Island Park near Sunbury.

Clement Dale, Esq., of Bellefonte, was here looking up his Republican friends. He has a congressional bee buzzing in his hat.

Mrs. Caroline Garthoff went to Mt. Eagle on Saturday and will remain several weeks visiting friends in Bald Eagle valley and Nittany valley respectively.

The John Thomas show, the greatest on earth, exhibited at this place on Monday and Tuesday evenings, to fair sized audiences. The singing of Miss Pearl was exquisitely delightful. Ne plus ultra.

Mrs. William Klise, of Lock Haven, and Mrs. Steininger, of Hartleton, have been royally entertained by friends at this place and in Brush valley for about a fortnight; they left for Hartleton on Tuesday.

The battle of Santiago de Cuba was completely put in the shade by some of our pugilistic inclined persons at this place. The first encounter took place on Saturday afternoon, which ended in a knock down and a lawsuit later; the second broke out at a new place on Sunday afternoon and was continued until Monday forenoon, disturbing the peace and quiet of the Holy Sabbath, and keeping that part of the town in an uproar; this fight resulted in a separation, and removal of household goods, but negotiations are now pending to bring about peace between the warring factions.

LINDEN HALL.

Interesting Items from the Busy Town up the Valley.

Irvin Burris and wife spent Sunday among friends in Centre Hill.

John Snyder and wife, of Centre Hall, were the guests of their son Dave one day last week.

Mr. Smith the great wheat dealer, of Lewisburg, was circulating through this community a few days last week.

William McClellan, wife and family, of Spring Mills, were the guests of Robert McClellan's family one day last week.

Miss Stella Gramley, of Oak Hall, is now the bright and efficient clerk in Mrs. Keller's store during the absence of Miss Lonebarger.

Daniel Bohn took a trip to Aaronsburg last week, to visit among friends; he returned home on Monday and reports having had a very pleasant time.

Upon entering the store of J. H. Ross you can again see the bright and pleasant face of A. E. Zeigler, who has been back in the store for the past week.

Mrs. Michael Duck, of Spring Mills, who was up to attend the funeral of her nephew, Fred Tressler, visited for a few days around her old home before returning.

Miss Mira Kimport spent a few days with friends in Bellefonte. Msss Mira has been a great sufferer from spinal disease for the past year but has so far recovered that she is able to make short visits to her many friends.

Miss Nora Fleisher, of Pitcairn, Pa., who has been visiting her old home for the last seven weeks returned to Pitcairn again on Saturday to take up her old duties. Miss Nora has been greatly benefitted by her stay in the county.

The bush or woods meeting which is to be held in the grove near Egg Hill church on Saturday and Sunday Aug. 13th and 14th bids fair to have a fair attendance. This meeting had formerly been held in the grove at this place but has now been changed to Egg hill.

Fred Bryan, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Tressler died on Wednesday of last week, caused by cholera infantum, aged one year and eight months. The funeral took place on Friday forenoon, services in the United Evangelical church conducted by Rev. W. W. Rhoads. Mr. and Mrs. Tressler have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in this their hour of grief.

The funeral of Joseph Page which took place on Thursday last was one of the largest this community has seen for some time. Despite the great down pour of rain all afternoon the people from far and near came to pay their last sad respects to the beloved dead. The I. O. O. F. of Boalsburg, of which Joseph was a member, had the funeral in charge. Rev. Eisenberg of Centre Hall, conducted the services. In the death of Joseph Kuhn Page the community has lost a useful young man and one who will be missed, but our loss is his gain.

L. A. W. Meet, Indianapolis.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.—For the Annual Meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Indianapolis, August 9 to 13, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets, from all points on its line, to Indianapolis at rate of single fare for the round trip. Tickets will be sold on August 7 and 8, good to return until August 15 when properly executed before agent of terminal line at Indianapolis. Bicycles carried free. Special arrangements for clubs traveling as a body. 2t

LAST OF THE SEASON.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

August 18 is the date of the last Pa. R. R. low-rate 12-day excursion to Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angiesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, Rohoboth or Ocean City, Md. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on abovcmentioned dates at 8.55 a. m., arriving at Altoona 12.15 p. m., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 p. m., and arriving at Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route, the only all-rail line, at 8.40 p. m. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on July 22, August 5 or 19.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below:

	Rate.	Train leaves.
Clearfield	$8 00	9.31 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 00	10.12 "
Tyrone	7 65	12.56 P. M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1 26 "
Duncannon	4 60	13.27 "
Philadelphia.....Arrive		6.25 "
Atlantic City.....Arrive		8.40 "

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., carrying sleeping cars to Philadelphia, and 7.05 p. m., carrying Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg.

Special Nine-day Excursion to Ocean Grove Asbury Park, or Long Branch via P. R. R.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit the great Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 24, sell excursion tickets to Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, or Long Branch from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train indicated, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3:30 and 4:08 p. m. that day to destination:

	Train Leaves.	Rate.
Bellefonte	6.40 a. m.	$5 75
Lemont	7.02	5 50
Oak Hall	7.06	5 50
Linden Hall	7.10	5 25
Centre Hall	7.22	5 25
Rising Spring	7.35	4 75
Coburn	7.50	4 75
Glen Iron	8.26	4 60
Millmont	8.33	4 50
Mifflinburg	8 45	4 50
Lewisburg	9.05	4 50
Philadelphia.....Arrive	3.00 p. m.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until September 1, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit. aug11.2t

Mr. A. C. Wolfe, of Dundee, Mo., who travels for Mansur & Tibbetts, Implement Co., of St. Louis, gives traveling men and travelers in general, some good advice. "Being a Knight of the Grip," he says, "I have for the past three years, made it a rule to keep myself supplied with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and have found numerous occasions to test its merits, not only on myself, but on others as well. I can truly say that I never, in a single instance, have known it to fail. I consider it one of the best remedies travelers can carry and could relate many instances where I have used the remedy on skeptics much to their surprise and relief. I hope every traveling man in the U. S. will carry a bottle of this remedy in his grip." For sale by S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville; F. A. Carson, Potters Mills; J. H. Ross Linden Hall, and H. F. Rossman, Spring Mills.

Weekly Weather Report—Centre Hall.

(Government Service.)

Temperature:	Highest.	Lowest.	
Aug. 4	86	65	cloudy.
" 5	78	61	clear.
" 6	81	56	clear.
" 7	83	60	part cloudy.
" 8	84	77	cloudy.
" 9	77	65	cloudy.
" 10	69	64	cloudy.

Rainfall: On 4, from 2.25 p. m. to 3 p. m. 1.63 inches, evening and night, .66 inch. On 8, evening and night, .41 inch. On 9, early morning to noon, .34 inch.

For broken surfaces, sores, insect bites, burns, skin diseases and especially piles there is one reliable remedy, De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. When you call for De Witt's don't accept counterfeits or frauds. You will not be disappointed with De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

GRAIN MARKET.

New Wheat	60
Rye	35
Corn	40
New Oats	22
Barley	35
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	14
Eggs	12
Lard	5
Shoulders	7
Ham	12
Tallow	3
New Potatoes	50
Sides	5

MARKETS

Philadelphia, Aug. 10.

Wheat, contract, August, 75.

Corn, No. 2 mixed, 37.

Oats, No. 2 white, 34; No. 2 mixed 29.

Butter, fancy creamery, 20c; fancy prints, 22c.

Eggs, fresh, 14c.

Live Poultry: Hens 10c; old roosters, 7c; spring chickens 4a5 lbs. to the pair, 13c; ducks, 8c.

Baled hay and straw: Old timothy $12; mixed, No 1, $8; new hay, timothy, choice, $11.50; mixed, No 1, $6.50 a7. Rye straw, straight, $7; wheat $5 a6; oat $5a6.

East Liberty Live Stock:

Cattle and hogs unchanged.

Sheep, choice, $4.50a6.50; common, $3.25a3.75; spring lambs, $4.25a6.

Veal calves, $6a6.50.

Chicago, Aug. 10.

Wheat, cash, 70.

Corn, cash, 33.

Oats, cash 21.

De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve has the largest sale of any Salve in the world. This fact and its merit has led dishonest people to attempt to counterfeit it. Look out for the man who attempts to deceive you when you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Faubles' Big Reduction Sale

OF ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

NOW IN FORCE.

You cannot afford to miss it. Everything in our establishment will be sold regardless of cost. - - - -

Backward Season Big Stock.....

...And need of room for Fall Goods forces us to offer this stock at the greatest sacrifice ever known for good goods.

THIS SALE POSITIVELY MEANS AN ACTUAL SAVING OF MANY DOLLARS TO CENTRE COUNTY CLOTHING BUYERS.

FAUBLES,

Men's Outfitters, - BELLEFONTE.

Annual Clearance Sale...

You will save money by coming to our clearance sale just begun. Great reductions in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Satchels, Trunks, Neglige Shirts, Neckwear, etc. Do you want a new suit of clothes or an extra pair of pants? Now is the time to get it for very little money.

Great Reductions

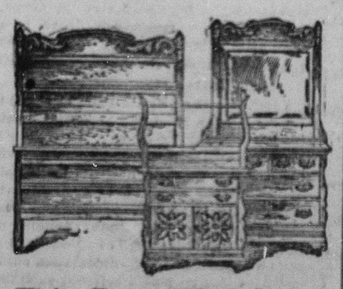
Also in Made-to-order Suits and Trousers during this month. If you will call at our store and inspect our stock before buying elsewhere you will find out where you can get the best goods for the least money.

Montgomery & Co.,

Progressive Clothiers. - - - - BELLEFONTE.

For the Next Sixty Days

A Nice Suit, $10.49



This Beautiful Suit,

Only, - -	$12.49
A Good Couch, -	$7.65
A Nice Side Board, -	6 28
Good Bedstead, -	2.75
Fine Mattress, -	3.00

Other Furniture just as low. Call and see us.

JOHN SMITH & BRO,

6-30 Spring Mills.

IT IS SO FOOLISH TO BUY

What you don't need, no matter how little the price, but where is the family that hasn't place for a pair of Freed Bros. or Dayton Shoes?—the best in the market.

Call and get my prices before buying elsewhere.

CHAS. A. KRAPE,

SPRING MILLS, - PA.

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Bellefonte, Pa.
No. 24 Temple Court. All manner of legal business promptly attended to. aug96

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Offices directly opposite the Court House. aug96

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ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

David F. Fortney. W. Harrison Walker.
FORTNEY & WALKER.
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office north of Court House.

CLEMANT DALE,
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

HOTELS.

HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
S. Woods Caldwell, Proprietor,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
W. L. Daggett, Proprietor,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
SPRING MILLS, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL,
Wm. H. Runkle, Manager.
Newly equipped, bar and table supplied with the best. Summer boarders receive special attention, and can find no healthier locality. Central for fishing and hunting. may697

New Spring Goods.

We ask all our friends to come and see them, for they just arrived from Eastern cities.

All the Latest Styles, Cheaper Than Ever.

A full line of Shoes to fit anyone's feet.

Gent's Dress Shirts, newest style.

Ladies' Shirt Waists—just lovely and cheap.

Boy's Suits from $1.15 up to nice Dress Suits.

Ties of every description.

Before buying elsewhere, come and see us and save money.

H. F. ROSSMAN,

Spring Mills, - - Pa.

HUMPHREYS' ANIMAL SPECIFICS.

A. A. CURES } FEVERS, Lung Fever, Milk Fever.
B. B. CURES } SPRAINS, Lameness, Rheumatism.
C. C. CURES } EPIZOOTIC, Distemper.
D. D. CURES } WORMS, Bots, Grubs.
E. E. CURES } COUGHS, Colds, Influenza.
F. F. CURES } COLIC, Bellyache, Diarrhea.
G. G. Prevents MISCARRIAGE.
H. H. CURES } KIDNEY & BLADDER DISORDERS.
I. I. CURES } MANGE, Skin Diseases.
J. K. CURES } BAD CONDITION, Staring Coat.

50c each; Stable Case, Ten Specifics, Book, &c., $7. At druggists or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Humphreys' Medicine Co., Cor. William & John Sts., New York. VETERINARY MANUAL SENT FREE.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,
VITAL WEAKNESS
and Prostration from Overwork or other causes.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28, in use over 40 years, the only successful remedy.

$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for $5 Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., Cor. William & John Sts., New York

AFTER ROOSEVELT.

His Riders No Better Than Other Volunteers.

CALLED DOWN BY ALGER.

In a Letter to the Secretary of War the Commander of the Rough Riders Says His Men Are as Good as Any Regulars and Three Times as Good as Any State Troops.

A Washington special says: The following correspondence has passed between Colonel Roosevelt and Secretary Alger:

Santiago, July 23, 1898.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I am writing with the knowledge and approval of General Wheeler.

We earnestly hope that you will send us, most of the regulars and, at any rate, the cavalry division, including the Rough Riders, who are as good as any regulars, and three times as good as any State troops, to Porto Rico. There are 1,800 effective men in this division. If those who were left behind were joined to them we could land at Porto Rico in this calvary division close to 4,000 men who would be worth, easily, any 10,000 national guards armed with black-powder Springfields or other archaic weapons.

Very respectfully,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The following reply was cabled to Colonel Roosevelt.

Your letter of 23d is received. The regular army, the volunteer army and the Rough Riders have done well, but I suggest that, unless you want to spoil the effects and glory of your victory, you make no invidius comparisons. The Rough Riders are no better than other volunteers. They had an advantage in their arms, for which they ought to be very grateful.

[Signed.] R. A. ALGER,
Secretary of War.

The Letter a Personal One.

In its Washington correspondence the New York Sun says concerning the correspondence between General Alger and Colonel Roosevelt:

"When Secretary Alger made these matters public at the War Department, much gossip was occasioned, and various views were privately expressed by officers of the administration. A good deal is being said about the unwise action of an army officer in expressing such views. The fact was not lost sight of however, that the latter was a personal one to Secretary Alger, and that it probably would never have been made public except by the Secretary's unlooked-for action. Now that the excerpt from the letter has been made public, and the reply to Colonel Roosevelt's personal communication has been put in official form, both will doubtless be made a part of the permanent records of the War Department.

Reported Rebuke.

The New York Journal's Washington correspondent sends the following:

"General Shafter is in virtual disgrace at the War Department, having incurred the deep displeasure of the Secretary of War, who has severely rebuked and censured him.

"General Shafter's offense is that he made public in advance of its receipt by the War Department the report of General Kent, describing the conduct of the troops of his division, published this morning.

"The President and Secretary of War are very angry at General Shafter, and General Alger sent him a telegram severely rebuking him and instructing him not to make public any such information hereafter.

SPANISH SOLDIERS AS POLICE.

The President May Decide to Leave Them Stay In Cuba.

A Washington Special says: The President, on assurances of M. Cambon, is satisfied that Spain will accept the terms of the United States. Hostilities will then cease. The blockade in front of Havana may be raised, and the President may permit the Spanish forces to occupy the island until after the rainy season.

The President feels that, in view of the unhealthy condition of the island, and the illness of the American forces, the Spanish soldiers might be left there to do police duty. As compensation for this service, the Spanish government may be permitted to collect the customs at the port of Havana, under the direction of a special commissioner to be appointed by the United States.

Under such an arrangement the Spanish civil authorities would be left in charge of the city and administer the laws under the supervision of the American commissioner. This commissioner would be absolute during his tenure of office. He would not be a military man and there would be no effort to establish a military government until after the close of the rainy season.

The Cuban army will be fed and made to quietly wait until the disposition of the island is finally determined. The Cubans will not be used for garrison or police purposes."

EVACUATION OF GIBARA.

The Insurgents Are Reported to Have Killed Eighteen Volunteers.

It is announced from Havana that the town of Gibara, on the North coast of Santiago de Cuba province, has been evacuated by the Spanish troops, and that the rebels, on entering, killed eighteen volunteers. General Arolas, military governor of Havana, has asked the local newspapers to take up the question of the best way to distribute the available food supplies in the city. General Blanco has decreed a suspension of the sittings of the Insular Chamber.

Buena Ventura Bought For $12,200.

The first prize steamer captured by the Americans during the present war, the Buena Ventura, was sold at New York to the highest bidder, Lewis Luckenbach, for $12,200. The price is considered good. The Buena Ventura was the first ship which passed through the Suez Canal. She is of 1,348 tons net and 1,763 gross; length 280 feet; breadth, 36 feet; depth, 26 feet. She was built at Sunderland, Eng.

Reina Mercedes Can Be Raised.

A Washington special says: The Navy Department has received the report of the board which examined the Reina Mercedes, the Spanish ship sunk in the channel of Santiago harbor. The board is of opinion that the vessel can be easily raised with suitable wrecking equipage. She lies abreast the Estrella battery in such position as to make work on her easy.

PEACE TERMS.

An Announcement in Washington Confirms Reports.

A Washington special says: The following is the official statement given out by the President as to the terms of peace offered by the United States:

The following statement was given out at the State Department Tuesday:

In order to remove any misapprehension in regard to the negotiations as to peace between the United States and Spain, it is deemed proper to say that the terms offered by the United States to Spain, in the note handed to the French ambassador, are in substance as follows:

The President does not now put forward any claim for pecuniary indemnity but requires the relinquishment of all claim of sovereignty over or title to the island of Cuba, as well as the immediate evacuation by Spain of the island; the cession to the United States and immediate evacuation of Porto Rico and other islands under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies; and the like cession of an island in the Ladrones. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila, pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace, which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines. If these are accepted by Spain in their entirety, it is stated that commissioners will be named by the United States to meet commissioners on the part of Spain for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace on the basis above indicated.

It is understood to be the present intention of the administration to assume liability for all the indebted claims preferred by American citizens against Spain, on account of injury to personal property in Cuba.

Some part of this liability may be imposed upon the government of Cuba later on, when that shall have been established, and to include such cases as can be directly charged up against the insurgents, where they have destroyed the property of American citizens in the course of their operations.

This assumption by the victorious nation of liability for private claims is not new in the arrangement of peace conditions; but, on the contrary, is rather in the line of the usual practice. At the conclusion of the Mexican War the United States assumed all such claims in behalf of American citizens, and established a special tribunal for their adjudication and payment. The same course was pursued in 1819 in effecting a settlement of the Florida troubles with Spain, though the decisions announced by the special tribunal were a source of litigation and negotiation clear down to the present time.

The amount of these claims against Spain in behalf of American citizens who suffered in Cuba was $15,000,000 at the date of the destruction of the Maine. It is estimated that this total has been increased to $20,000,000 since that time, and no doubt is entertained that there are many other claims of large amounts that have not yet been presented. Of course, it is not possible at this stage to indicate what proportion of the claims are justly chargeable to the acts of Cuban insurgents, and it is known that in many cases the claimants themselves were unable to tell the source of the damage to their property, whether the Spanish troops or the insurgents.

AGUINALDO'S INFLATED NOTIONS.

Attempt to Deprive Us of Conveyances Foiled by Anderson.

A dispatch to the London Times from Cavite, says: "It is becoming more apparent daily that there are serious complications ahead. The Americans never made a greater mistake than in bringing Aguinaldo and the insurgent leaders here and giving them arms and ammunition for free use, from the Cavite arsenal. Aguinaldo, fears annexation by the Americans, and openly opposes them.

"Either he has been corrupted by some foreign power or he has a false notion of the strength of the Philippine revolutionaries, failing to recognize that their recent successes are due to the concentration of Spanish strength at Manila, consequent upon the presence of the Americans. Although he admits no foreign recognition, he talks of his government, and dictates to the American authorities in absurb and inflated terms.

"He has compelled the natives of the southern approaches to Manila to register their bullocks, ponies, and conveyances, instructing the owners not to supply them to the Americans for transportation without his sanction. Brig. Gen. Anderson promptly adopted firm measures, warning Aguinaldo that force would be used to impress the means of transport, which were ultimately forthcoming. Aguinaldo's attitude makes future operations against Manila problematic.

"In my opinion, with the aid of the fleet, the city might have already been American. Nothing prevented an advance. Now the violent rains have set in, making camp and field operations arduous and threatening the health of the men, which until now has been excellent.

INDIGNATION IN HAVANA.

Strong Feeling Against The Government —Food Getting Scarce.

The Havana correspondent of the London Times describes a condition of "growing indignation." He says:

"Though Havana is still quiet, extraordinarily, ominously quiet, as a calm before a storm, there is an ever increasing feeling against the government's deceit in hiding the truth and spreading false news, apparently with the intention of leaving the people to the mercy of their enemies.

"Famine is slowly tightening its bands. The bulk of the population would already have starved but for the supplies of mangoes, pineapples and bananas. The death rate is extraordinarily high in Havana, and still worse in other parts of the island.

"In some settlements half the reconcentrados have died since war was declared."

WILL MEET IN LONDON.

The Liberal's Information About the Proposed Peace Commission.

The Madrid Liberal say the Spanish-American peace commissioners are to meet in London, and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine Islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

The Spanish Minister for War, Gen. Correa, is said to be "actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers," the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain at the end of August.

Three Burned to Death.

Fire destroyed a large brick house on the stone road leading to Romulus, about five miles from Seneca Falls, N. Y., occupied by Warren Poffenberger, and caused the death of three inmates—Mrs. Poffenberger; Mrs. George H. Zartman, mother of Mrs. Poffenberger, and Chris Seward, a hired man, whose home was at Elmsport, Pa.

TOWNS SURRENDER.

General Henry Marches From Guanica to Ponce.

FOUR CITIES CAPTURED.

Alcalde of Yauca Dates a Proclamation "Porto Rico, United States of America" Miles Hears of Peace Negotiations—He Is Awaiting Reinforcements—Natives Persecute the Volunteers.

PORT OF PONCE, Porto Rico (Cable).—Without seeing or hearing anything of the enemy, the advance guard of General Henry's division, which landed at Guanica arrived here, taking en route the cities of Yauco, Tallabos, Sabana Grande and Ponuelas.

Attempts by the Spaniards to blow up bridges and otherwise destroy the railroad between Yauco and Ponce failed, only a few flat cars being burned. Our troops have fired up the locomotives, and are now operating the road from end to end, carrying supplies, messages and men.

An Yauco the Americans were welcomed by an address made by the Alcalde, and a public proclamation was issued, dated:

"Yauco, Porto Rico, United States of America, July 27."

Maj. Webb Hayes, of the Sixth Ohio, son of former President Hayes, hauled up the flag on the palace, amid cheers from the populace. The people seemed really glad that the Americans were here, but they fear an uprising of the natives in the Interior, who, it is asserted, will rob, kill and destroy property in revenge for many years of Spanish misrule. General Henry has made a report to this effect to General Miles, and advises that a guard be left to protect the captured cities. The empty transports have left for Tampa.

—From Baltimore Morning Herald.

GEN. GUY V. HENRY.

To Bring Back the Sick.

A delegation of nurses of the Red Cross Society from the hospital ship Lampasas waited on General Henry at Guanica, and asked to be allowed to return home with the sick. They said their supplies had given out, and that the condition on board their ship, which was crowded with patients, was terrible.

Gen. Miles is in constant communication with all his forces, and is keeping the artillery steadily in advance. The entire army is encamped along the military road to San Juan. He is acting throughout, however, with a promptness which indicates quick action all along the line as soon as the transports containing the remaining troops arrive.

A corrected list of the injured in the first day's battle at Guanica follows. All the injured belong to the Sixth Massachusetts:

Captain Edward J. Gihon, shot in the left hip.

Private James Drummond, Company K, shot twice in the neck.

Private Benjamin Bostick, Company K, shot in the right shoulder.

Corporal William F. Carpenter, Company L, shot in the right hand.

Corporal Henry Gary, Company K, shot in the neck.

Sergt. George Carlton, of Battery B, Fifth Siege Artillery, died of typhoid fever and was buried at once. This makes five deaths from that disease on the transports.

Private Arthur Draper, of Company M, Sixth Massachusetts, has been promoted to a lieutenancy for gallantry in action. He led the final charge which drove back the Spaniards. He is the son of Gen. William F. Draper, American Ambassador to Italy.

Miles Hears of Peace.

The news that Spain had consented to sue for peace was received here in a dispatch to the Associated Press, and was at once taken to General Miles. The General wrinkled his gray brow when he read it, and said he did not know what effect it would have on his expedition, but he proposed to push on ahead and take San Juan, pending orders from the President. The Associated Press dispatch boat carried information out to the and fleet, there was a celebration at the first indication of weakening on Spain's part.

Outside of the typhoid fever on the transports and in Guanica, the general health of the army continues excellent, and there has been no trace of yellow fever thus far.

Awaiting Reinforcements.

No forward movement of the army is expected for several days. The transports with General Brooke's army corps and the remainder of the First Corps are arriving slowly. Our troops will probably remain here quietly until the bulk of the army has disembarked.

General Miles will retain his headquarters at the custom house in the Port of Ponce, while General Wilson will be in immediate command of the troops in the city. General Wilson pushed General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Wisconsin and the sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiments, out a mile and a half on the military road, retaining two companies of the Sixteenth to act as a provost guard in the city. Captain Allen has been appointed provost marshal, and with the aid of local constabulary has preserved excellent order, although almost the entire population of the city remained in the streets, celebrating the arrival of their American liberators until long after midnight.

Gen. Jose Garcia, who is in immediate command of the Spanish regulars—not believed to number more than 500—was deserted by most of the Spanish volunteers in his command during the night, and they began straggling back to the city with the dawn. They immediately presented themselves to the provost marshal and surrendered their arms.

Business Booming.

Business in the city has enjoyed a great boom since the arrival of the Americans. American gold is at a premium of 100 per cent.

Friday the price of a breakfast at the Hotel Francais was 25 centavos; now it is at one peso. Everything else has risen in proportion. The native correspondents have difficulty in obtaining horses at $200 gold. The natives imagine that the pockets of the Americans can emit a ceaseless flow of eagles and double eagles. There is plenty of provisions in the city, excepting rice, one of the staples, which is quoted at a very high figure for this country.

Our army will not lack for fresh meat in the march across the island. The broad savannahs which lie between the undulating hills swarm with cattle at reasonable prices and of excellent quality. General Garretson's brigade is massed at Yauco, the terminus of the railroad, 15 miles off, and will probably remain there until the army is ready to move, but it is thought that the artillery will be brought here immediately.

The railroad is in good order, but much of the rolling-stock has been destroyed. Gen. Roy Stone found several engines wrecked. The machinery had been dismembered by Spanish sympathizers at the roundhouse, and hidden. General Stone gave them two hours to get the engines into working order, under penalty of imprisonment, and in less than that time the engines had steam up and were ready to move.

A Stand At Albonito.

The Spaniards will probably retire as far back as Albonito, about 35 miles on the road to San Juan, where they are likely to make a stand if they receive reinforcements. They left here entirely without artillery, which makes it even more obvious that an attack at this point was never dreamed of by them. Not a gun was mounted. The garrison was small and poorly armed. All the guns with one exception, that were abandoned in the arsenal when they beat their hasty retreat, were Remingtons, not Mausers.

There was not a mine in the Harbor of Ponce, although two ancient affairs covered with barancles, were found at Puerto de Guanica. These had been placed there years ago, and resisted every effort to explode them.

Miles Wants Flags.

General Miles, in command of the Porto Rican expedition, sent the following dispatch to Secretary Alger, which was made public at the War Department.

"Ponce, Porto Rico.—Secretary of War, Washington:

"Your telegrams received and answered by letter.

"Volunteers are surrendering themselves with arms and ammunition. Four-fifths of the people are overjoyed at the arrival of the army. Two thousand from one place have volunteered to serve with it. They are bringing in transportation beef, cattle and other needed supplies. The Custom-house has already yielded $14,000. As soon as all the troops are disembarked they will be in readiness to move.

"Please send any national colors that can be spaired, to be given to the different municipalities.

"I request that the tariff rate to be charged in the parts of Porto Rico occupied by our forces be submitted to the President for his action, the previously existing tariff remaining meanwhile in force.

"As to the Government and military occupation, I have already given instructions based upon the instructions issued by the President in the case of the Philippine Islands, and similar to those issued at Santiago de Cuba.

MILES, Major-General Commanding."

Baltimore and Ohio engine No. 99, which has just been laid aside at Grafton, W. Va., and will be consigned to the scrap pile, has quite a history. It is one of the Ross Winans camel engines and was built in 1851. There are only four of this class of engines now remaining. During the late war this engine was one of several captured at Martinsburg by the confederates, and hauled across the country by pike to Staunton, Va., under direction of Col. Thomas R. Sharp. President John W. Garrett, after the war was over, hunted up Col. Sharp and appointed him master of transportation, in recognition of the ability displayed in that unparalleled achievement.

ARMY IN PERIL.

The Men Must Be Moved From Cuba.

OFFICERS MAKE DEMAND

Meeting of the American Commanders at Santiago—Declare That the Army is Unable to Move Into the Interior of the Island, as Ordered, and if Not Speedily Moved Men Will Perish.

A Washington special says: Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, of the Rough Riders, has succeeded in hurrying the movements of the War Department in fetching General Shafter's army away from Santiago, though in his disregard of the conventionalities, he has drawn upon himself a rather sharp rebuke from the Secretary of War, who evidently regards the course pursued by Colonel Roosevelt as being calculated to injure discipline, though inspired by the most worthy motives. It is only fair to state that the War Department, for some time, has been intent upon removing these troops, and it is now more than a week ago that General Shafter was instructed by a special cablegram to cheer up the soldiers by publicly informing them of this determination. It was rather a question of ways and means than a lack of intention to redeem this promise that caused delay. As far as the question of removing the troops back into the mountains was concerned—the question seems to have precipitated the indignation meeting among the American commanders at Santiago—it is learned that the medical department here made no such recommendation. All that it had to say on this subject was that if the troops must remain near Santiago, an effort should be made to remove them at once to some healthier camping ground. Surgeon General Sternberg agrees thoroughly with the opinion expressed by the signers of the "round-robin," at Santiago, that men who have suffered from severe malarial fevers of the South Cuban coast, so far from being immune against attacks of yellow fever, as has been asserted in some quarters, are actually in very much greater danger than those who have escaped the malaria.

Malarial fever, it is stated, is no more a protection against a subsequent attack of yellow fever than would a case of measles against smallpox, while the fearful debility resulting from the malarial fever would certainly tend to make the victim an especial mark for yellow fever. The department gave out a statement of its resources in the way of transports at Santiago, and, also, as an incident, directed attention to the fact that the troops cannot be withdrawn as a whole until the Spanish prisoners are disposed of.

Otherwise, there is no certainty that, finding themselves able to do so, the Spaniards would not overpower their captors, repossess themselves of Santiago, and thus lose to the American army the small foothold in Cuba which it has cost so much blood and money to secure. It is, however, the expectation that all of the American troops will have been removed from Santiago to the United States by the end of this month, and that is probably the very best that can be done under the circumstances.

The following official statement has been issued from the Adjutant General's office:

The Secretary of War has ordered Gen. Shafter's troops relieved from further duty in Santiago as fast as transportation can be provided, and the transfer of Spanish prisoners will admit of reduction of the garrison.

SEEKING NEW MARKETS.

A Proposal That Spain Be Required To Open Ports on Liberal Terms.

A Chicago special says: A move has been made here to include in the peace treaty with Spain provision for new markets for the product of American industry. A telegram sent to President McKinley is in part as follows:

To the President of the United States, Washington:

It is of great importance to the manufacturers of this country and of equal importance to all of its people, that the markets of the world be opened to its manufactures.

Without in any way expressing an opinion upon the question of acquisition of Spanish territory by this country, it is the sense of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that the President be respectfully requested to instruct those having in charge for this country the conclusion of a treaty of peace, to exact that the ports of all Spanish territory in the Pacific Ocean be opened upon the most liberal terms to all products of American industry.

W. B. CONKEY,
President of the Association.
J. M. GLEEN,
Secretary.

HOBSON AS AN ORATOR.

Story of His Exploit at Santiago Told to An Immense Audience.

A New York special says: Never in its history has the great auditorium of the Metropolitan Opera House held such an enthusiastic audience, and never have its walls rang to such thunders of applause as those which greeted Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, the hero of the Merrimac, who presided at the meeting for the benefit of the families of soldiers and sailors.

Lieutenant Hobson delighted his audience and discovered the possession of an entirely unexpected talent by proving himself to be an orator of much dramatic force. For more than half an hour he held the great audience spellbound, while in the simplest language and with few gestures, but with wonderful force and pathos, he told the story of his exploit in the harbor of Santiago. Throughout he made no reference to the part borne by himself, almost the whole of his thrilling story being devoted to a eulogy of his gallant companions.

Auxiliary Fleet to Be Reduced.

A Washington special says: Secretary Long is now devoting a good part of his attentions to reducing the expenses of the Navy Department, which were so vastly increased by the war. In this he is carrying out the wishes of the President, and it is expected that a similar policy will be adopted by all of the other executive departments affected. One of the first steps adopted by the Navy Department is the reduction of the fleet of auxiliary vessels. Such of these as are unnecessary but are owned by the government will be retired from commission, while in other cases, like the American Line, the Navy Department will surrender the vessels to their owners and cancel the charter.

UNHAPPY PORTO RICO.

The Spaniards Have Had a Varied List of Misfortunes in the Islands.

"The Island of Porto Rico" is the subject of an interesting illustrated article by Fred A. Ober in the Century. Mr. Ober says:

Those early settlers may well have deserved their fate; still, one may hardly withhold sympathy from them in their many and varied misfortunes. In 1515 they had a visitation of ants which devoured everything before them; and then, soon after the insects had been driven away or destroyed, an epidemic of the smallpox decimated their ranks, swiftly followed by another disease, more insidious, but scarcely less fatal in its effects. In 1529 French pirates burned the town of San German, on the south coast; the fierce Caribs ravaged the eastern provinces, carrying off some of their prominent men to be sacrificed at cannibal repasts; and seventy years later, in 1595, "that great pirate, Don Francisco Drake," appeared off San Juan, which city he sacked, the English claim; but to be gloriously repulsed, the Spaniards say. The fortifications of San Juan then mounted seventy pieces of artillery, with thirty-four in the great Castillo del Morro alone. There is no doubt that a Dutch attack was repelled in 1615, and another English attempt defeated in 1678; but in the latter instance the Porto Ricans were aided by a hurricane, which destroyed many of the ships of war. The Islanders were wont to point many a moral with this signal instance of divine interposition, until a fleet of their own was similarly destroyed, in 1702, when it seemed to them more rational to ascribe such an event to natural causes.

During the greater part of the seventeenth centry the filibusteros and bucaneros, composed of combined Dutch, French and English renegade adventurers, continually harried the coast and attacked the supply galleons coming from Spain. At first intrenched in the island of St. Kitts, they were driven out by a fleet under Don Federico Toledo, fitted out in Porto Rico, when they flocked to the island of Tortuga, north of the coast of Haiti, whence they preyed upon Spanish commerce at their convenience.

The Morro of San Juan, standing well out at sea, was a chip on the Spanish shoulder at which passing ships could not resist taking a shot or two. The last great attack upon San Juan, previous to the American bombardment of this year, was in 1797, by the English, under Abercromble, who were compelled to retire after a three days' siege.

During the century that has elapsed since that event the inhabitants of this rock-ribbed fortress town have boasted the impregnability of their fortifications, until so rudely disturbed by the guns of modern battle-ships. London Telegraph.

Eleven Thousand Eyes in One.

In the course of his lecture at the London Institution on "Insects at Work," F. Enock, after referring to the trap door and the garden spiders, spoke at some length on the leaf cutting bee, probably the most remarkable of all bees.

The leaf cutter, he said, had three eyes in the center of its head (a very thick one) and two compound eyes, occupying, respectively, positions on each side of the others. In each of these compound eyes there were 11,000 reflectors, making a total of 22,000.

That appeared strange, but he had proved it to be a fact by placing a locust in the lens, and then taking a photograph of the head, which showed a locust in every reflector.

In explanation of the title given to this bee, it was explained that its habit was first to burrow in a sand bank, making a sort of tube for its nest. Next the intelligent creature—which was really a capital architect—would proceed to a rose tree. It would there alight upon one of the leaves and with the tools with which it worked would cut a round piece out of it. This it would carry to its nest and ram it against the extreme top end. Then it would take an oblong piece, which it used to commence the side of a cell with; and so it would go on until it had constructed twelve cells, in each of which it would deposit its collection from the Canterbury bell, of which it was very fond, and other flowers. An egg was laid in each of these cells and in due time young bees appeared and in their turn escaped from the cells and flew about, to carry on the same kind of work.—New York Weekly Witness.

A Private's Patriotism.

"Discharge impossible. Am in for two years or during the war. Will write immediately." This is the reply Private Henry M. Brewer of Company A wired to Hon. R. B. Stone of Bradford in response to the offer of the post-office at Kawie, Pa., at a salary of $2,000 a year. Private Brewer is a glassworker. His home is in Kane, where he is influential in politics, although he is only twenty-six years of age. He has been employed at Charleroi, where he received a salary of $125 a month. He surrendered this job and accepted one for Uncle Sam at 15.00 a month when he enlisted in Company A to go to Manila. This morning he received a telegram from Mr. Stone telling him to apply for his discharge and he would get him the office for which he had been an applicant before he enlisted. Mr. Brewer said he was glad he had come and he means to stick until the end of the war. He will not ask for his discharge, although the same power that got him the appointment could secure his release from the army.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

AT EVENTIDE.

The tired breezes are tucked to rest
In the cloud-beds far away,
The waves are pressed to the placid breast
Of the gleaming, dreaming bay;
The shore line swims in a hazy heat,
Asleep in the sea and sky,
And the muffled beat where the breakers meet
Is a soft, sweet lullaby.

The pine-clad hill has a crimson crown
Of glittering sunset glows,
The roofs of brown in the distant town
Are bathed in a blush of rose;
The radiant ripples shine and shift
In shimmering shreds of gold,
The seaweeds lift and drowse and drift,
And the jellies fill and fold.

The great sun sinks, and the gray fog heaps
His cloak on the silent sea,
The night-wind creeps where the ocean sleeps,
And the wavelets wake in glee;
Across the bay like a silver star
There twinkles the harbor light,
And faint and far from the outer bar
The sea-birds call "Good night."
—Joe Lincoln, in L. A. W. Bulletin.

The Saraband's Skipper.

The last half-hour of the steamship Saraband had come. All day she had lain in the pitiless bay, crouching under the fierce blast of the northeast gale, the seas sweeping her decks, and now all on board knew that she had but a short time to live.

She had had her day. Built to carry one hundred and twenty passengers, she had once been one of the popular boats going through the newly opened canal to the east, and her long, flush deck had been the scene of many a gay gathering when her passengers had assembled under the awnings to laugh, flirt and talk after dinner. But larger and faster boats had come and her glory had departed, so that after many vicissitudes here she lay, her passenger accommodations taken out and the space filled with grain from the Black Sea ports, sinking.

Her decks were slanting at an angle of forty-five degrees, for the wheat had shifted, and she lay nearly on her beam ends; every movable thing had long been washed away, and one structure which should have been immovable--the engine hatch--had also been smashed in.

That was the immediate reason why she was going to founder; the engine-room plates were awash and the fires in the stokehole were out, and for the last two hours she had only been kept head to sea by means of a sea anchor made of the derricks and spars. A portion of every sea that came on board found its way through the makeshift contrivance of spars and tarpaulins nailed over the gaping chasm in her deck that marked the former position of the engine-hatch, and each found her a little lower in the water.

In the shelter of the bridge-deck--the only structure which had been strong enough to resist the remorseless violence of the seas--clustered her crew some thirty hands, hard faced sailors and grimy firemen; the former quiet, apathetic, almost careless; the others, save for a few, dead white with fear, spending their last moments in cursing with foolish, meaningless repetitions of the same words, the ship, their luck in coming in her, and the skipper, for not making use of the two remaining boats which hung from their davits at the lee side of the bridge deck, and which, from their elevated position, had not gone when the other boats had been swept away. On the bridge stood the skipper and the mate, bearded, elderly men both, straining their despairing eyes into the wall of mist and spray which relentlessly rushed down upon them, in the faint hope that some passing vessel might appear through the gloom of the gale.

At length the skipper turned and scrambled down the sloping bridge to where the mate crouched on the lee rail. "We shall have to try the boats, Mr. Smith; she'll not last much longer!" he shouted, the wind picking up each word as he uttered it and sweeping them away to leeward, as if jealous of the mate hearing them.

"It's a very poor chance," said the mate; "but I suppose it's our only one. How long do you give her?"

"Half an hour at the outside. Are the boats all ready?"

"They've been ready since morning," said the mate; "but can we get them in the water unsmashed, and won't the firemen rush them?"

"I don't think so," replied the skipper; "there's time enough and room enough for all to get away."

But his face took a grimmer look as he led the way down the bridge to the charthouse, the mate following him. Inside they could hear each other with greater ease, and the skipper, while taking his revolver from a drawer, gave the mate his final instructions.

"We'll lower the forward lifeboat first, as she's the biggest; you will take charge of her, get your crew aboard, and have every one in his place before we start to lower, so that you can shove off as soon as she touches the water. If those patents act you ought to be all right." (The boats were fitted with a patent contrivance, by which the tackles holding them are automatically released the moment the boat is water-borne, so that there is no unhooking of blocks to be done while the boat is getting dashed to pieces against the ship's side.)

"I shall be all right," said the mate, "but what about you? Who's going to lower the falls of the after boat? You can't manage it from the boat itself, with all the crowd you will have on board."

"I'll lower her from the deck," said the skipper. "If they have a long painter made fast to the ship they can easily pull up again under the counter, and I'll make a jump for it."

"Mind you don't jump short; you'd have a poor chance with those boots and oilskins on," said the mate.

"Oh, I'll manage," replied the skipper. "Call the men up."

The men came up in a body, and the skipper came out on deck, revolver in hand.

"The ship's sinking," he said, "and I have decided to take to the boats. There's plenty of time and room for all to get away in safety, if you obey my orders. You will remain standing where you are till I call your names, then the man whose name is called will take his place in the boat. Any man that starts for the boat before I tell him, I shoot; understand all?"

There was a low murmur from the men, and the skipper continued.

"Mr. Smith will take charge of the boat."

The mate, with a look at the skipper, climbed into the boat as she hung in the davits. The skipper then called the names of the crew he proposed to send in her, sending first the sailors, so that the mate might place each in his proper station in the boat, before the firemen, etc., who would be of no use in the critical manoeuvres of getting her away from the ship's side, crowded her up. But these same firemen did not understand his reason, and thought he was showing undue preference to his own men, and, a heavier sea than usual striking the steamer, there was a cry of "She's going down, and he's sending the sailors first!" and a rush for the boat.

Stand back!" cried the skipper.

"Crack! and the leading fireman spread out his hands and pitched on his face, rolling in a limp bundle down on the lee rail. The rest of the men stopped. They might as well be drowned as shot, they thought, and they huddled together, looking with horrified glances at their dead comrade. The skipper paused, lowered his revolver, and then called the next name; they had learned their lesson, and went quietly to the boat, which got safely away, and drifted out of sight in the midst of the gale.

The other boat was filled without any mishap, and the skipper, the only man left on the deck, lowered her; she also got clear away and drifted out to the full length of her painter. The skipper walked aft to wait for them to haul up again. He had to pass the body of the dead man, and he did not look at it. The boat was hauling up on the painter, and was getting close; the skipper got on the rail ready to jump. At that moment a fireman, the brother of the man he had shot, reached over the boat's bow, and, with a cry of "Blast you, stop and drown with Bill!" cut the painter.

The distance between the ship and the boat began to widen instantly, and in spite of the frantic efforts of the sailors at the oars, the deeply laden boat was swept away and blotted down from the rails and made his way back to the bridge deck. He had just ten minutes to live. Ten minutes to prepare for the next world, after forty years at sea!

He climbed up on the bridge again, and sat on the canvas windscreen to think. His wife and children, who would look after them now? His wages were $80 per month; on that he had had but small chance to save. Well, he supposed the Shipmasters' Society would do something for her, but she would have to give up her little house at Forest Gate, and drop from the position of a captain's wife to letting lodgings; perhaps one of the children could be got into an orphanage; if not, well, it meant starvation or the workhouse. He thought of his own life, of his hard, ill-used boyhood, cabin boy in Quebec on a timber ship; of his manhood spent in unremitting toil in all parts of the world; of the various ships he had commanded, in each of which he had been expected to use less coal, less paint, fewer provisions, and to go with smaller crews than in the last. He thought of the blackguards he had had to command as crews, and the trouble he had had with them, and the old sailor proverb rose to his lips: "To live hard, work hard, die hard, and go to Davy Jones's locker after all, would be too hard." Well, he'd not had much fun out of life, and now he was going to find out what it all meant. Anyway, he had always done his best for his ship.

His eye fell on the dead body of the fireman. That too! If the man should indict him at the bar of the last judgment he would answer there, as he would have answered to an earthly court: "In my judgment it was necessary for the safety of the men in my charge." A sudden quiver warned him she was nearly gone, and he rose to his feet for one last look to windward. As he looked into the blinding spray, he saw a large wave come out of the mist, and knew it would swamp her. He gripped the rail with both hands, and his lips moved in a half forgotten prayer. "Our Father, which art"——and the wave swept on. But the Saraband had gone. The skipper had gone to meet his fireman where "there shall be no more sea."—Temple Bar.

The Trusting Crab.

What do you think of a crab which trusts to the birds to feed him? Sounds like a fairy tale, doesn't it? But it is a fact, for all that. This son of Cancer, which is large and quite blue in color, lives among the heron rookeries in the lower part of Florida, where he digs a house in the sand under drift logs or large stones. It is not often that he ventures abroad by day, but at night he steals forth in search of something to eat. Something to eat with him means the bits of flesh left in the birds' nests by the young gaplings, or, if there is not enough of it to appease his ravenous appetite and the mother of a brood is absent, he will help himself to a nestling. But woe betide that crab detected by a bird mother in the act of robbing her nest. Her sharp bill soon beats through the marauder's brittle shell and his flesh is distributed among those very gaplings he had fondly hoped to feast upon. When the plume hunters make their annual predatory incursions into the regions of breeding herons and the parent birds are driven from the nests, the blue crab comes forth in swarms and makes the slaughter complete by devouring all the young.—New York Sun.

Unexplored Bolivia.

The richest parts of Bolivia have not been surveyed, and there are great provinces here which are practically unexplored. There are some sections which are as unknown as Central Africa, and their inhabitants have as curious customs as the savages along the edges of the Sahara. There is a strip of Bolivia several hundred miles wide and about five hundred miles long, lying between this plateau and the boundary of Brazil, which has resources of great wealth. I have met men here who have traveled overland to Paraguay, and the Argentine. They tell me of vast plains upon which cattle feed in herds of thousands. They can be bought for from $2 to $3 a head, for there is no means of getting them to the markets. At present Senor Ballivian tells me there is a syndicate formed in London to connect these rich grazing lands with the head of navigation of some of the Amazon branches by means of a railway which will run along the boundary between Brazil and Bolivia, but on Brazilian soil. The road will be on the line of a concession granted to Colonel Church some years ago, and its purpose will be to carry these cheap cattle to the rubber camps of the Amazon. There are several other important projects to build railroads in Bolivia. One is to construct a line from La Paz to the Desuaguadero river. This line would be sixty-five miles long, and Senor Ballivian says it will probably be begun this summer. Another scheme is to extend the Central North Argentine railway to Sucre. This road is now near the Bolivian border, and it would pass through a rich cattle-grazing, agricultural and mining territory, and would furnish an outlet to the Atlantic for Bolivian products. There are several other plans for railroads from the Argentine into Bolivia, and the day will probably come when all of eastern Bolivia will be opened to settlement.—Frank G. Carpenter in Atlanta Constitution.

The American Sailor.

Jacky, who used to be more sailor than gunner, is now more gunner than sailor. Just in proportion as he has ceased to be a part of the great engine on which he lives, so he has come more and more into the control of it. And as the cardinal purpose of a warship is to hit things with her projectiles, Jacky has become a specialist in getting that work out of her. He does it in two places—at the guns and at the engines. Correctly pointed guns are of no use, unless the platform on which they rest is put in proper relation to the thing to be hit, and kept there; equally it is useless to get the ship into proper place unless the guns are correctly pointed. Men who can do either of these things must have natural capacities and be susceptible to education, and only men of this sort are eligible for our navy.

Accordingly the "beach-comber," or the "rock-scorpion," or any other variety of that ruck of marine refuse which drifts around the great maritime ports and ships in any craft where "grub" is plenty and work is light, no longer slings his hammock on Uncle Sam's berth-deck, as he used to do to the shame of the service in years gone by. Nor can the tramp, nor the jail-bird, nor even the incorrigible black sheep of the family thus be provided for to the relief of constables and long-suffering relatives. No man or boy can now pass a United States naval recruiting officer unless he is clean, healthy, honest, young, strong and intelligent; nor can he afterward get that advancement which is certainly open to him without fear or favor, unless he continues to show aptitude and ability.—New York Independent.

Giants of Patagonia.

The tribes to the east of the Cordilleras, in southern Patagonia, belong to Araucanian stock, and are a superior race. The Tehueiches—as they call themselves—of southern and eastern Patagonia, are the people whose unusual stature gave rise to the fables of the early days to the effect that the natives of this region were giants averaging nine or ten feet in height. It is a fact that they are the tallest human beings in the world, the men averaging but slightly less than six feet, while individuals of four to six inches above that mark are not uncommon. They are in reality by no means savages, but somewhat civilized barbarians. They are almost unacquainted with the use of firearms, notwithstanding some contact with the whites, but they have plenty of horses and dogs.

Unsurpassed hunters, they capture the guanaco and the rhea, or South American ostrich, and from the skins of these and other animals they make clothes and coverings for their tents. They make beautiful "capes," or mantles, of furs and feathers, which are highly prized by Europeans and find a ready market.—Boston Transcript.

"SHANG HY" PIERCE'S STAMPEDE.

Indians and a Thunder Storm Crushed the Cattle Until They Lost Their Horns.

"The favorite story with all cattlemen," said W. P. Anderson of Chicago, "is one of a stampede. When a man witnesses one he never forgets it.

"I have heard many tales of the kind, but never a better one than that told by A. H. Pierce, known all over the range country as 'Shang Hy' Pierce. He told it in the Lindell Hotel in Kansas City. As near as I can remember it was as follows:

"'Several years ago I started from the range of Texas with 2,000 cattle which I wanted to drive into Kansas. It was the regular routine work to gather them from the ranges in Texas and start the drive. Of course, we expected that we would get to Kansas in due time and without trouble. I had driven innumerable herds over the trail and very seldom had any trouble. I did not anticipate trouble on this trip, as when I started out I had with me the best lot of cow punchers that ever left Texas.

"'It was a beautiful sight when we started out, driving 2,000 long-horned steers. The men were all in good spirits, planning to daub red paint all over Kansas City. Through the thick dust from the hoofs of the cattle and horses could be seen the red handkerchiefs of the cowboys as they dashed up and down, gathering the herd together and swearing in a loud and good-natured manner.

"'When we were out about four days we met a small band of Indians, who bothered us until we drove them away. We go into quite a fight over the matter. We discovered them early in the morning and by afternoon we forgot all about the Indians and were busy taking care of our stock. We knew that a heavy storm was coming up and wanted to get our herd pretty well bunched before dark, so we could handle them easily in case of rough weather.

"'That night there was a stampede in the herd and we never did get a large number of the cattle, although the herd proper was saved. The stampede was caused by the Indians with whom we had trouble in the morning. By the flashes of lightning we saw them scampering away across the plains in an opposite direction to that taken by the herd.

"'The stampede started shortly after midnight and I do not believe I will ever forget what I went through before daylight. The Indians gathered upon the flank of the cattle and worried them, until the whole herd was in motion. Of course in a wink we were all up and mounted and after the herd trying to stop the stampede and keep them together.

"'Shortly after the stampede started the storm began and the bright flashes of lightning and the heavy rolling of thunder added to the madness of the cattle. Above the roar of the storm and the thunder of the hoofs of the cattle I could hear my men yelling and trying by every power to keep them together. The bellowing of the mad cattle, the rush of the horses, the yelling of the men and the thunder made a combination of noises the like of which I never expect to hear again. Just as dawn commenced to streak the horizon we managed to turn the head of the rushing column and in a short time had them going in a circle, milling.

"'With daylight the storm ceased and we could see every movement. After we once got the herd going in a circle it was easy to keep them together, and our efforts were directed toward making the circle so small that the stampede would be stopped. As it grew smaller nothing but a moving bunch of great horns could be seen above the herd. And they kept milling and milling and milling.'

"Here the story teller stopped to take a chaw of tobacco and one of the interested listeners interrupted to know what happened next.

"'Well,' continued Pierce, 'they kept milling and milling, and when they stopped I found that in their milling they had ground all their horns off, and I drove the herd into Kansas and sold them for muleys.'"

The Effect of Wind on Lakes.

Attention has been called to the very remarkable effect of the wind on various inland bodies of water. It is not unusual for the residents in towns on the shores of lakes to be greatly inconvenienced, provided a heavy wind blowing on shore continues for any length of time. In the Baltic Sea the level has been altered for upwards of eight feet. Sometimes the water is blown out of a channel, leaving it almost dry. In one instance a depression of six feet occurred on one side of a body of water with a corresponding rise of six feet on the other. Lake Erie has been known to alter its level a distance of fifteen feet on account of heavy winds, and Lake Michigan was at one time the subject of considerable interest from the same cause. The wind was heavy and continuous and piled the water up on one side, while the other was so low that people walked out upon rocks where in the memory of man no feet had ever trodden.—New York Ledger.

The Legacy of Bread.

Crowds of people from all parts of Kent—many even traveling from London by train or 'cycle—visited the quiet, remote and sleepy village of Biddington, not far from Tenterdon, for the purpose of celebrating the memory of the Twin Maids of that ancient hamlet, who were the original precursors of the Siamese twins. In life they were joined together by a mysterious cord of flesh, and they died on the same day, leaving their property to be distributed among the poor of the parish, and among all who care to apply for a dole of bread and cheese on Easter day.

This benefaction has been in existence for six or seven centuries, and at present its value is about $210 a year. Formerly the doles consisted of bread and cheese and ale, but the latter produced so much hilarity in the village that it was abolished, and the charity is now limited to the two first mentioned nutritive articles. The bread is made up in the form of cakes, bearing a rude representation of the Twin Maids of Biddinden, which are generally preserved as curiosities by the recipients. They are baked very hard, and are admirably adapted to give work to dentists by breaking the molars of those who attempt to penetrate their mysteries. The poor of the parish, as distinguished from necessitous strangers, are supplied with ordinary quartern loaves and cheese—

PENNSYLVANIA NON-COMBATANTS.

Sects That Do Not Believe in War, but Are Patriotic Nevertheless.

A correspondent of the New York Sun has just finished up a journey among the non-combatants of Pennsylvania. They include Quakers, Dunkers, Amish, Mennonites, Anabaptists, Moravians, and a few other independent sects of recent origin. As for the genuine stock of Quakers, very few young, able-bodied men were seen. In many sections the Quaker meeting houses are closed. At other points the meeting houses are opened once or twice a month and a few elderly people come from miles around to worship. The men who maintain the communion are too old to go to war, even if they were combatants. They of course deprecate war and are opposed to bloodshed, but they are intensely loyal to the cause of humanity, and think that Spain's cruelties in Cuba should stop. Many young men of Quaker extraction who long ago gave up the garb of their denomination and associated themselves with other churches have enlisted to help free Cuba.

The Mennonites are constantly increasing in numbers where the Quakers are dying out. So with the Dunkers and Amish. Their young men are well built, strong in bone and muscle, but throughout all their beautiful farming country there is thought only for agricultural pursuits. They do not go to law with any one, have strife with no one, take very little interest in politics, pay their taxes like good citizens, but take no part in municipal affairs, and do not go to war. During the civil war they made up large sums to pay for substitutes during the drafts. They are opposed to war on general principles, because their sects are for peace at all times, at home and abroad. They are intensely interested in the struggle with Spain, but are very careful not to talk about it with strangers. Their devotion to the flag is unquestioned, and they want to see victory for the nation, but they do not enlist, simply because they wish to be considered non-combatants. Their neighbors outside the sect have the greatest respect for them. Whenever they can contribute toward the assistance of any family whose head has gone to war, they cheerfully do so. A bag of meal, ham or bacon, a generous roast of veal when a calf is killed, potatoes by the bushel, wood by the load, and many other things are hauled to the house. So while these non-combatants do not shoulder the musket or draw the sword, they are willing to do their share in taking care of soldiers' families left behind.

Ancient Signalling.

The fabulous honor of being the first inventor of the art of signalling is bestowed by certain classical writers upon the ingenious Palamedes, says a writer in Cornhill Magazine. This hero may have introduced improvements in detail, but it is certain that long before the time of the Trojan war the Egyptians and the Assyrians, if not the Chinese and other nations of remote antiquity, of whom monumental records alone remain to us, had developed regular methods of signalling by fire, small flags, etc.

The great wall built by the Chinese ages ago, and 1,500 miles long, is studded with towers. Between these signals were interchanged when troops had to be collected in order to resist attack at any point threatened by the Tartars or "outer barbarians." By Major Boucheraeder and others it has been considered that the huge tower of Babel was erected for similar as well as for a number of different purposes. That is to say, for the signalling not necessarily of any particular words or sentences, but of expected events, imperial decrees, military orders and other matters intended to be understood through conventional signals, whether of lights, flags, semaphores or other devices, by all the motley host of nationalities and languages of which the Chaldean empire was composed.—San Francisco Chronicle.

She Enjoyed an Earthquake.

An old lady from Oxford, Mich., who with her husband had spent the winter in California, was asked by one of her neighbors if she had heard an earthquake while in California.

"Yes, I heard one," she answered, "and rather enjoyed it, for it was the first thing that happened since John and I have been married that he did not think I was to blame for."—San Francisco Argonaut.

One of Cuba's names, bestowed upon her long ago by Spain, sounds like mockery now. It is "The Ever-Faithful Isle."

SERGEANT WALKER'S FEAT

Sat Down on a Spanish Shell at Santiago and Found it Hot.

Sergeant Arthur Brown of the Ninth Massachusetts wrote thus from the trenches before Santiago during the siege:

"We arrived at the battlefield at about noon and were lined up in position behind a hill to act as reserves and to protect the food and ammunition. Bullets were whistling over our heads in a perfect storm; but we were becoming quite used to that sort of thing, and, being tired out, we lay down on the ground and tried to keep cool. While we were lying there a shell dropped at the feet of Sergeant Walker, not three feet from him. Fortunately it did not explode; if it had the whole company would have been wiped out.

"It gave some of the boys such a fright that they started to run, but Sergeant Walker called them back and assured them that the danger was passed and that he was going to use it for a seat. He walked over to it and planked himself down, but he had no more than touched it when he jumped about five feet in the air and grabbing himself by the seat of the trousers, yelled:

"'It's hot!'

"We stayed there all the afternoon and at night the shooting stopped, and we all lay down to sleep and dream of fresh bread, lobster salad and such things. We were suddenly awakened by a rifle shot on the guard line, and in an instant every man was on his feet and armed with a rifle. A moment later the Spaniards were seen coming up the hill on the run, with bayonets fixed.

"The order was quickly given to begin firing and almost instantly the guns blazed and roared from the hill tops right into the faces of the enemy. The Gatling gun then began to get in its work, and the Spaniards went down like grass before a mowing machine. What there was left of them retreated, but not until they had lost fully 500. None of our men were hit."

Desert Ships.

The pack camel travels very slowly, and until you are sufficiently reconciled to the motion to be able to doze on its back, you are constantly tempted to get off and walk. If you want speed, you must buy a racing camel. This seems to belong to a different creation. It is much taller, more alert and more intelligent. It can accomplish 150 miles in sixteen hours without undue effort, and, in the matter of price, compares with the pack camel as the thoroughbred does with the cab horse.

The racing camel is very carefully bred, and valuable prizes are offered by a racing society at Biskra for the fleetest racer. I have seen the start of a race, and it reminded me in a far-off sort of way, of Newmarket. The camels were all arranged in line, and they sniffed the air in their anxiety to be off. A flag was waved and they set off at a terrible pace, as if they were only racing for a short distance.

They kept together until they were almost out of sight. Then they seemed to settle down to their habitual pace, and the race continued with long intervals between the competitors.

I have also seen the finish of a camel race, and it reminded me of the first motor-car promenade between London and Brighton. The camels were certainly not so broken down and bedraggled, but they came at intervals of several hours, and great patience was necessary to watch them arrive.

An Insolent Boy.

I am reminded of the little boy who applied for a job at a squire's house, where he could earn five shillings a week by making himself generally useful, says a writer in London Answers.

Squire—Can you clean silver?

Boy—Yes, sir.

"Can you cook and light fires and sing and dust old china and make beds?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Can you clean bicycles and repair punctured tires and tune pianos?"

"Certainly, sir."

"Can you mend electric bells and do plumbing and gas fitting, teach modern and ancient languages, geography and the use of globes?"

"I can, and also do anything else that is required."

"Then I think you will do."

Boy—Thank you, sir. By the way, is your house built on a clay soil?"

Squire—Well, it happens that it is. But what has that to do with you?"

"Well, I thought you would like me to fill up my spare time by making bricks."

He was not engaged for his insolence.

Mr. Gladstone's Name.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle writes to point out that none of Mr. Gladstone's biographers appear to have dealt with the etymology of his name, which must be assigned to the category of place-names. Its original spelling, which seems to have been "Gladstane," or "Gledstane," was probably the name of some border lairdship or farm, so-called from the rock or cairn used by the "gled"—which is lowland Scotch for kite or hawk—as a favorite perch. Its exact equivalent is to be found in the German "Falkenstein," which is both used as a place-name and patronymic; the former, of course, being of prior usage. This is the pure Germanized form of the Scottish "Gledstane," or "Gladstone." International analogues in personal names are very interesting.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 11

THE RACKET.

No. 941 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Butterick's Delineator, Glass of Fashion, Pattern Sheets and Patterns for August, now ready.

Busts of Dewey, Sampson, Schley, in terroline, by a noted artist. Price 35c. each. A fine ornament for mantel or desk.

Seasonable goods, Mason's Fruit Jars, new make, perfect, price to U less than manufacturer will sell 'em to me. Best Jar Gums, Aluminum Lids, fit any Mason Jar. Fly Screens, 10c. Harper Fly Traps.

New "Iron Clad" Enameled Ware, copper trimmed. Big improvement in this useful kitchen ware.

"Gold Medal" Black Dress Goods, not to be had elsewhere in Centre county. If U need a good black dress, it will pay U to come 25 miles for it.

G. R. Spigelmyer.

The Spanish Fleet

Has gone down and so have our Summer Dress Goods. The lot on the centre table at 6c. are wonders at the price.

Gents' Dress Straw Hats are yours for 25 per cent. under price.

Wolf & Crawford.

Weather Forecast.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 4th to 8th, and the next will reach the Pacific coast about 9th, cross the west of Rockies country by close of 10th, great central valleys 11th to 13th, eastern states 14th.

Warm wave will cross the west of Rockies country about August 8, great central valleys 11th, eastern states 13, Cool wave will cross the west of Rockies country about 12th, great central valleys 14th, eastern states 16th.

Temperature of the week ending 8 a. m. August 22 will average above normal east of the Rockies and below west. This week will constitute the hottest period of August east of the Rockies. Rainfall of this week will be generally below east of the Rockies and about normal west.

My forecasts for July were remarkably well verified. The culmination of the long-foretold drought and its injuries to crops in July is a substantial proof of the practical utility of these forecasts. With all their Government-paid-for records and weather knowledge the National weather bureau cannot make a beginning toward such accurate and valuable forecasts as were contained in these bulletins for July.

Last week's bulletin gave assurance that the drought would continue through August, materially injuring the corn crop.

The southern drought has been severe, but has not injured cotton to as great an extent as usual. The drought will continue to the south through August. How much cotton will be injured is a problem.

Church Dedicated.

The newly built United Evangelical church on the mountain a few miles south of Spring Mills, will be dedicated by Rev. A. E. Gobble, D. D., of Central Pa. College, Sept. 4th. Services to be held the Saturday evening previous. All who can attend are cordially invited to be present.

W. H. BROWN, P. C.
A. STAPLETON, P. E.

Purchased a Livery.

C. H. Meyer last week bought a livery stable in Millersburg, and is now there in charge of it. He will move his family as soon as he can find a dwelling house.

A stubborn cough or tickling in the throat yields to One Minute Cough Cure. Harmless in effect, touches the right spot, reliable and just what is wanted. It acts at once; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

MISS ANNA M. IRVINE.

Died at the Home of Her Sister Sunday Evening.

Miss Anna M. Irvine, sister of Mrs. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, passed peacefully into rest on last Sunday evening. She had her home with Rev. Eisenberg and his family for many years, and was a sufferer from bronchial disease, which finally resulted in consumption.

Since the first of May she gradually grew weaker, but when she learned that her sister, Miss Ray was coming home from Japan, she earnestly hoped she might be spared to see her again. Her sisters, Miss Ray, and Mrs. Kent, of Johnstown, came on Monday afternoon, just one day too late. Weary nature could no longer resist the ravages of disease.

She was a daughter of Rev. Matthew Irvine, a missionary pastor in Bedford county, Pa. Reared in a christian household, a lifelong member of the Reformed church, her faith in Christ never faltered. In disposition she was modest, and went out but little.

Services, conducted by Rev. Krider Evans of Pottstown, were held at the parsonage on Wednesday evening and today the body was taken for interment at Bedford, Pa.

Work Resumed.

The slight difference between the contractors and the council on the new reservoir has been settled, and work was again resumed last Friday. The council insisted on a depth of five more feet, which the contractors alleged was not in specifications. The council insisted on it and the contractors gave in. The intake pipe and part of the front wall must be taken out, but the job will be a better one when completed than before. The breast of the reservoir will be strengthened by this move of the council. The top of the wall will be cut down three feet and the same depth excavated. This additional work will require about two weeks more time to complete the plant but it will be a far more lasting basin in the end, and should it cost more money, it will be well spent in having it solid and safe at once.

Two Deaths Near Tusseyville.

Peter, a son of Wm. Boal, of near Tusseyville, died on Tuesday morning last, aged about 20 years. He had been suffering from a running sore on his back, for over a year, and had at one time been to Philadelphia for treatment, but death was the only relief to his sufferings.

On Monday morning a little daughter of John Bare, aged about 6 months, was called away, having been ill of summer complaint.

Successfully Passed.

Miss Aggie Murray and J. Frank Ross, who underwent an examination before the State Pharmaceutical board at Williamsport several weeks ago, have been notified that they were among the successful ones to be granted certificates. Miss Aggie took the examination for registered pharmacist, and Frank as a qualified assistant. The class numbered 103, of which only 34 were up to the standard required by the board.

Will be Mustered In.

On Friday evening the new camp of Sons of Veterans will be mustered in in the G. A. R. room, by Capt. Wildum Scott, of Milton. The camp has elected officers and starts with nineteen members. There are about forty eligible sons of veterans in this valley and an increase in the membership is expected.

Union-Snyder Boundary Line.

The Lewisburg Journal says the dispute between Snyder and Union as to the location of the boundary line at western end of Northumberland bridge will soon be settled. The commission appointed to determine the matter will report that the line ends in the centre of the bridge entrance, which fully sustains Union's position all along. The matter of costs is yet to be settled.

Increase of Fever at Mifflinburg.

There has been an alarming increase in the number of typhoid fever cases at Mifflinburg during the past week. The doctors report over 50 cases, in various forms, many of them fortunately being of the mild order. The cause is attributed to some contamination in the water supply.—Lewisburg Journal.

An Aged Lady Dead.

Mrs. Rachael Brown died Saturday last, at the home of her son, Nathaniel, who lives a short distance northwest of Spring Mills. Mother Brown was one of the oldest citizens of that community, being past 87 years. All who knew her liked her, and many were the kind thoughts of her when she was laid to rest.

Reformed Church.

There will be no Reformed church services at Tusseyville and Centre Hall next Sunday. Harvest Thanksgiving service at Centre Hall on Aug. 28th, at 10 a. m., at Tusseyville at 2:30 p. m.

S. H. EISENBERG.

When you call for De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve the great pile cure, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for piles, for sores, for burns; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

Argument Court Decisions.

On Monday morning Judge Love handed down several decisions, the following being of the most interest to the people of this county: Overseer of the poor of Miles township, Centre county, vs. Overseers of the Poor of Clover township, Jefferson county. This was a case of a person who had resided in Miles township for a long time and had removed to Jefferson county, where he became demented and was sent to a state asylum. Suit was brought against Miles township for asylum expenses. Order of removal affirmed and Clover township to pay costs. Overseers of the Poor of Walker township, this county, vs. the Overseers of the Poor of Porter township, Clinton county. This was a case where a person by the name of Frank Toner, who had resided in Lamar township for a long time, had removed into Walker township to get work. Some of the citizens of that township had an order of removal taken out, and when the Overseers of the Poor visited Toner they found he was not in need of any assistance from the Poor board and that he was earning a good living for himself and family. The court sustained the appeal and quashed the order of removal and put the costs on Walker township.

Mammoth Flag at Tyrone.

Tyrone is going to be up to Pleasant Gap and Coburn, by putting up one of the largest flags in the world, from a cable stretched between the summits of the two mountain ranges at the eastern entrance to Tyrone on August 20. The flag will measure 60 by 100 feet and contain 1,000 square yards of bunting. The wire will be half an inch thick and 3,200 feet long. The day will be made memorable by the character of the demonstration.

There will be music, speaking, parades and fireworks. We acknowlege the receipt of an invitation from the Committee to be present, with an offer of the hospitalities of Tyrone, for which the Reporter says "Thanks."

The Red Cross Society.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "The Red Cross Society is our army's efficient ally in Cuba. But for it the suffering and death among the troops would be far greater than they are. The Red Cross receives no aid from the Government, and has nothing to do with politics."

Contributions left at Wolf & Crawford's store and at Rossman's store, will be forwarded to the soldiers.

The Society has the following special rates for the ship to sail South from Philadelphia about the 15 inst.: Carload lots, 25 per cent. discount from tariff rates, less than carload lots, 15 per cent. discount from tariff rates.

Snake Feasts on Eggs.

One morning last week a six-foot blacksnake was killed in Thomas W. Hughe's barn, near Ebensburg. Mrs. Hughes and Master George Thomas had gone to the barn for some eggs, when the latter discovered the reptile near one of the nests, close to where Mrs. Hughes was standing. The snake was killed by Mr. Hughes, and one of the six eggs it had just swallowed was a nest egg made of china. No doubt if a rotten egg had been in the nest it would have disappeared in the same direction.

Taxes to be Paid.

Tax duplicates have been made out for the year 1898, and in the boro there has been a decided increase. The millage in the town will be over two per cent., divided up as follows: School, 7 mills; poor, 1 mill; boro, 4 mills; interest on water bonds, 5 mills; county, 3½ mills. This is an increase over last year's assessment of 5½ mills, and the people can expect this to go higher. The end is by no means in sight.

A Dog Poisoner in Bellefonte.

Bellefonte has within her borders a dog poisoner whose dastardly work consists in laying around poisoned meat on the streets for the dogs to devour and die. The result of this fiend's work is eleven dogs, some valuable and some not so valuable, who have died. The perpetrator of this crime is known and he will no doubt be brought to justice. People pay taxes for dogs and it is a crime to poison them.

Give Him a Full Receipt.

The editor of an exchange says he is a true Christian and an adamantine pillar of the church, and loves sacred songs, but when night after night he hears a neighboring family that owes him three years' subscription singing "Jesus Paid It All," he feels like shedding his Christianity for a few moments to go over with a club and give them a receipt in full.

Must Cut Canada Thistles.

A law passed April 24, 1885, makes it obligatory upon property owners to cut down all Canada thistles on their respective premises before the seed shall mature, and failure to comply with this law makes the said property owner liable to damages.

You invite disappointment when you experiment. De Witt's Little Early Risers are pleasant, easy, thorough little pills. They cure constipation and sick headache just as sure as you take them; for sale by Smith & Crawford.

RECEIVED THE SURRENDER

A Centre County Hero—Ensign Curtin, of the Wasp, at Ponce.

Roland I. Curtin, ensign of the Wasp, who received the surrender of Ponce, and whose actions on that occasion were highly commended, is a resident of Bellefonte and a son of Gen. John I. Curtin and a great nephew to ex-Governor Curtin.

The father, General John I. Curtin, was in nearly all the large battles of the civil war and saw a great deal of active service. Ensign Curtin after a thorough education in the schools entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He graduated well up in his class in 1896 and after a long cruise on the Newark he attended the Queen's Jubilee as an officer on the Brooklyn. At the end of a two years' cruise he was promoted ensign and transferred to the Wasp. He is 24 years of age and about five feet six inches in height.

Centre County Out of Debt.

Centre county's new official tax returns show:

Number of taxables, 12,364.
Acres of cleared land, 197,172.
Acres of timber land, 142,253.
Value of all real estate, $12,344,968.
Exempt from taxation, $1,616,620.
Number of horses, 7793.
Value of horses, $241,147.
Number of cattle, 7170.
Value of cattle, $107,186.
Salaries, emoluments, etc. $470,550.
Aggregate value of property taxable for county purposes at 3½ mills, $11,547,226.
Money at interest, bonds, mortgages, etc., $2,812,566.
Property taxable for State purposes, $2,715,961.
County debt, none.

Decision Favorable to Constables.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision, in a test case from Cumberland county, that will be pleasing to the constables of the State. A number of the Courts of Common Pleas had ruled adversely against the claims of constables for ten cents on each and every mile they traveled in the performance of their official duties, and cut their fees to five cents a mile. The higher court now decides that by the act of Assembly the constables are entitled to ten cents per mile, and proceedings will be instituted for back fees, where they were withheld.

Needs a Stamp.

The plan of collecting ten cents additional fare from passengers paying cash on the Pennsylvania railroad and other roads is likely to cause the companies much trouble. It has just been decided by a learned judge that the ten cent rebate order is subject to the two-cent revenue stamp, and that to issue such an order without attaching the stamp is contrary to the war revenue laws. Some of the western roads perceived the fact that the rebate order was subject to the war revenue stamp and have abandoned it.

Farmers' Exposition.

From August 15 to 19 inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mt. Gretna and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr; on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division east of and including Waterford. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 22, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

For What They Will Fight.

An authority says: A Russian will fight for empire, a Turk for faith, a Dutchman for pay, a Spaniard for jealousy, an Italian for revenge, a German for home, a Frenchman for glory, a Swiss for liberty, a Scotchman for kin, an Englishman for trade, an Irishman for fun, a Yankee for peace, and —a fool for nothing.

To Start a Large Iron Plant.

The entire plant of the Valentine Iron Company, including large ore tracts, which was compelled to close down a year ago, owing to financial difficulties, has been advertised by the Sheriff for sale on August 22.

A syndicate of the creditors and Baltimore capitalists is arranging to purchase the plant with a view of putting it in operation.

Don't Patronize This Scheme,

If you read an advertisement to the effect that a certain firm in some distant city will sell you an elegant tinted engraving of the battleship Maine for one dollar—said engraving approved by the United States government—don't bite. They will send you a two-cent revenue stamp, and you'll have no one but yourself to blame for your stupidity.

Purchased the Gallery.

Photographer Lukenbach has sold his gallery in Kreamer's building to Thomas C. Bartges. Tom took possession of the business on Tuesday. He is familiar with the business and was employed at the same for some time while in the west.

Yield is Good.

Wheat threshed on a number of farms in Miles township yielded 25 bushels, and over, to the acre. The quality is good.

THE Star Store.

Established 1889.

G. O. BENNER, - Proprietor.

There are many things to consider before you purchase of any kind of merchandise. Do you buy of the concern whose mode of conducting business is done with very little expense?

These are matters worth considering. If you watch the way the Star Store is run, no rent, no drayage and very little expense otherwise, you will not wonder why we sell goods cheaper than other stores.

We call your attention to a few articles that we are proud to speak of, and invite you to call and see them.

Single Oil Stove, two 3½ in. wicks	1 00
Double Oil Stove, four 3½ in. wicks	1 75
Wicks for the above, each	2½c
Ladies' Black Corset, very fine	5c
10 pieces Moon Soap	25c
Columbia Flour, 49 lb. sack	1 50
Wash Board	10c
Hand Saw, 24 in.	24c
Double Bitted Ax, first quality	65c

To suit the young and entertain the old we will hold a watermelon contest Saturday afternoon. We want four boys, the party winning to receive a handsome pocket knife.

THE STAR.

Telephone connection.

Our Business Grows

Because we are leaders in our line.
Because it deserves to, and will grow as long as it deserves to, and no longer.
Because our stock is kept at full tide of completeness and variety.
Because low prices on high quality goods always rule here.
Because fair and honorable dealings are a supreme rule of the house.
Because custom like our way of doing it, and being a good thing, is like a wheelbarrow, pushed along by each one who uses it.

The last of our Shirt Waists, $1, 75c, 50c styles. Your choice at 25c.

The last of a lot of Ginghams for dresses, 8c and 10c goods—the balance 5c—can't last long.

A few Challis and Lawns—were 5c and 6c—now 3½c.

Don't blame us if you wait too long.

GARMAN'S STORE,

BELLEFONTE, - - PA.

CATCH ON!

—TO OUR—

Aug. Bargains.

A First Class Baby Carriage, - $5.00
Porch Settees, - - - $1.25

REFRIGERATORS.

.....We have the best in the market at lowest prices.....

We now offer better bargains in Furniture than any other season of the year.

W. R. BRACHBILL,

'Phone 1302. - - Bellefonte, Pa.

THE GLOBE.

Dry Goods - Clothing - Millinery - Carpets

Closing Sale of Spring and Summer Goods.

We have made unexampled reductions in the prices of all Summer goods.

We have cut the prices, so that they will all be sold. We will carry no goods over.

This is a genuine closing out sale for the season, and an early call will convince you that we do as we advertise.

KATZ & CO.,
LIMITED.
Bellefonte, - Pa.

"Makers of Low Prices and Terrors to all Competitors."